CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28780—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JUNE 28, 1892.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

"INVALID'S PORT."
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
SHIPPING.
ANALYSED BY PROFESSOR CASSEL,
F. I. C., F. C. S.
OBTAINABLE IN ALL PRESIDENCIES.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Friday.
B.L. THAMES	4078	800	W. A. Seaton	1st July.
† SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	8th "
B.L. CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Horne	15th "
1* ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	22nd "
B.L. ROHILLA	3387	700	J. E. Jephson	29th "
† SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	5th Augt.
B.L. GANGES	4297	800	T. J. Alderton	12th "
1* ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	19th "
B.L. SUTLEJ	4165	800	W.D.G. Worcester	26th "
† SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	2nd Sept.
B.L. PENINSULAR	4372	1200	A. C. Loggin	9th "
1 ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	16th "
				Saturday
B.L. ORIENTAL	4972	1200	L. H. Moule	24th Sept.

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.
1* These vessels proceed to Aden only and passengers tranship there to a steamer for Brindisi and London. No passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these steamers.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.
A Steam Barge leaves the P. and O. Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.
The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S.S. Co. Circular Passages, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be engaged.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.
Passengers for Australia transhipat Colombo.

June 30th — July 28th.
July 14th — August 11th.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.
For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, June 21, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.
BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES, AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:
28th July. 23rd August.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 4, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
AMPHITRITE	B. Vidos	4,200	600	1st July.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Augt.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON.
Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued to London, via Trieste at specially Reduced Rates.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
MELPOMENE	A. Mitis	3,300	550	2nd July.
ELEKTRA	G. Mariani	3,800	650	22nd Aug.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
BERENICE	P. Morsa	3,200	550	8th July.
THISBE	F. Cossovich	3,800	550	8th Augt.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Sourabaya and Batavia.
For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, June 25, 1892.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
ARABIA	3514	C. Hillcoat	29th June.
ARMENIA	3395	Geo. Read	12th July.
PERSIA	3547	R. Hutchinson	27th July.
HISPANIA	3380	S. Abrey	10th Aug.
ROUMANIA	3387	W. S. Young	24th Aug.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The voyage to Marseilles is not expected to exceed twenty-one days, and the Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, June 20, 1892.

CHEAP PASSAGES, HOMEWARD AND OUTWARD.

PASSAGES promptly engaged and best Berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O. and all other LINERS, 1st and 2nd Saloon; and also in selected NON-LINERS, such as the "BEDOUIN," "WOODS," &c., from Rs. 200 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to Rs. 375 to English ports, 1st Saloon.
Outward, in Non-Liners, from £25 to £30 per adult. Saloon.
CONTINENTAL RAIL-TICKETS provided, and SLEEPING CAR BERTHS engaged.
HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, shipped, or forwarded by P. and O. at Cargo rates to port of destination or address.
PASSENGERS met on arrival and departure by reliable Agents.
SOVEREIGNS, DRAFTS, AND CIRCULAR NOTES supplied at best rates.
LADIES, Children, and Gentlemen respectively grouped in selected Saloon cabins; special arrangement for Families and Parties.
INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.
ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE TELEGRAMS arranged for economically.
INTEREST at 3 per cent. allowed on passage money deposited with us in advance.
Full particulars supplied and HAND-BOOKS sent free on application.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY—28, APOLLO STREET.
KARACHI—Camp.
LONDON—27, LEADENHALL STREET, and 49-50 Parliament Street.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, Rs. 48 for one year; Rs. 25 for 6 months; Rs. 13 for 3 months, or Re. 1-8 per month in advance, postage extra.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, 29th June, at noon, direct.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on the 3rd July, at 11 a.m., or on arrival of English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on the 30th June, at about 3 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 27th June, 1892. Agents.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all Steamers at the Lowest Rates obtainable, Free of Charge for Commission.
SPECIAL attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. and O.
LISTS of all Steamers Sailing, and full information as to Berths available, furnished at once.
REDUCTIONS obtainable in the case of large Parties or Families travelling together.
PASSENGERS Booked through Messrs. KING, KING and Co. are met on arrival at—
Plymouth or London..by Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co.
Liverpool..... " KING, BAILLIE and Co.
And by Special Agents at Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Brindisi and Trieste.
BAGGAGE Received and Shipped. Packages also forwarded as Cargo at Lowest Rates. Marine and Fire Insurance effected.
LOANS and Overdrafts granted on approved Security DRAFTS, Cheques, Gold and Bank Notes purchased and sold at Current Rates.
TELEGRAPHIC Remittances arranged at Current Rates, and Addresses in connection with the same Registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co., FREE OF CHARGE.
MESSRS. HENRY GAZE AND SONS' RAILWAY TICKETS and HOTEL COUPONS by all Continental and American Routes furnished at Lowest Rates.
CORRESPONDENCE invited and a Copy of Messrs. Henry S. King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on application, Free of Charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.
R. B. KING, HYDERABAD (DECCAN.)
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

"MacIVER" LINE.

THE following Steamer WILL SAIL from BOMBAY as under, unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances:—

	Tons.	Captain.	About
*LYCIA	3139	McNay	2nd July for Plymouth.

* Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess; is fitted with Electric Light; and has all Cabins amidships.
For further particulars apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.
Elphinstone Circle.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.
FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Itome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR THE MONSOON.
DRYING BOTTLES.
FOR CHEROOTS, CIGARS, FEATHERS, GLOVES, &c.,

Size	1	2	3	4	10 Litres.
Cash	Rs. 2-8,	Rs. 3-4,	Rs. 4-8,	Rs. 5-4,	Rs 9-8
Credit	" 2-12,	" 3-10,	" 5-0,	" 6-0,	" 10-8

CHEROOT DRYING TINS.
Perfectly Air-tight and fitted with a Perforated Bottom allowing space for the Drying Agent.

Size to hold	50	75	100 Cheroots.
Each Cash	Re. 1-2	Re. 1-4	Re. 1-8
" Credit	" 1-4	" 1-7	" 1-11

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING.

			Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Blue Cashmere Regulation Capes, length		50 inches	36 0	40 0
Do. do.	length 52	do.	37 0	41 8
Do. do.	do. 54	do.	39 0	43 0
Do. do.	do. 56	do.	41 0	46 0
Black Waterproof Coat,	50	do.	10 8	12 0
Do. do.	52	do.	11 0	12 8
Do. do.	54	do.	12 0	13 8
Do. do.	56	do.	13 0	14 8
Black Waterproof Capes,	48	do.	15 8	17 8
Do. do.	50	do.	16 8	18 8
Do. do.	52	do.	17 8	19 8
Do. do.	54	do.	18 8	20 8

TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

LADIES' UMBRELLAS.
NEW!! SOFT SILK. NEW!!
A VERY CHOICE STOCK.
FROM Rs. 8-6.
[redacted] & Co., BOMBAY.

BASS'S BEER AND GUINNESS'S STOUT.
BOTTLED BY FOSTER AND SONS.

In the Home Market Messrs. Foster & Sons' bottling is considered much the best, has by far the largest sale, and commands the highest price.
The Company are the Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency.

	Cash.	Credit.		Cash.	Credit.
Per Dozen Bottles	Rs. 6 2	7 8	Per Dozen Half-Bottles	Rs. 4 8	5 0

	Cash. Bottles.	Cash. Half-Bottles.	Credit. Bottles.	Credit. Half-Bottles.
BASS'S BEER, L. G. A., by Stone, Per Dozen	Rs. 6 12	Rs. 4 8	Rs. 7 8	Rs. 5 0
BASS'S BEER, L. B. A., by Foster & Sons	" " 6 12	" 4 8	" 7 8	" 5 0
GUINNESS'S DUBLIN STOUT, by Burke & Co.	" " 6 12	" 4 12	" 7 8	" 5 0

BEERS & STOUT
TREACHER'S OWN BRAND.
LIGHT PILSENER BEER.

BOTTLED at the Brewery specially for TREACHER and Co., Ld., and highly recommended as the best Light Beer in the Indian Market. This Beer is supplied under the Company's usual guarantee as to quality and condition, and all those desirous of a "GENUINE LIGHT MALT LIQUOR" should give "TREACHER'S PILSENER" a trial.

	Cash.	Credit.		Cash.	Credit.
Per Dozen Bottles	Rs. 5 12	6 8	Per Dozen Half-Bottles	Rs. 3 14	4 8
Per Case 4 Dozen Bottles	" 22 0	24 10	Per Case 6 Dozen Half-Bottles	22 0	24 10

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHAMPAGNE.
ONE OF THE FINEST BRANDS IS
"BINET FILS"
DRY ELITE.
Price Rs. 69 per Doz. Qts.
TEST IT AGAINST ANY OTHER SHIPPERS.
STRONGLY RECOMMENDED BY
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

CEYLON TEA!!!

ROSE PEKOE	Per lb.	Re.	1 8	PEKOE	Per lb.	Re.	0 14
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE	"	"	1 4	PEKOE SOUCHONG	"	"	0 12
BROKEN ORANGE PEKOE	"	"	1 2	SOUCHONG	"	"	0 10
ORANGE PEKOE	"	"	1 0				

N. B. DANTRA & CO.,
33, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

The "Cream of Scotch Whiskies," and has an enormous sale.

PHILLIPS & Co's "FERRINTOSH" WHISKY.
PHILLIPS & Co's "FERRINTOSH" WHISKY.
PHILLIPS & Co's "FERRINTOSH" WHISKY.

Guaranteed Pure and Wholesome, and of delicate Fragrance.

Per Dozen, Rs. 25.
THE BEST AND CHEAPEST WHISKY IN THE MARKET.

Chemists, Wine, and General Merchants. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD. { BOMBAY & POONA.

NEWSPAPERS FROM ENGLAND.
GREAT REDUCTION IN POSTAGE
FROM JANUARY 1st.

NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES supplied by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO. with the utmost regularity on a system perfected by SEVENTY YEARS' Experience.
The WRAPPERS in which they are despatched are SPECIALLY PREPARED for the purpose, of very TOUGH, DURABLE PAPER and the ADDRESSES on Newspapers PRINTED, so as to Ensure their Safe Delivery.
TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT allowed on all Subscriptions paid in Advance.

For Price Lists and further Information, apply to—
KING, KING & Co., BOMBAY; KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA;
OR
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

SPENCER & CO.'S CIGARS.
PROPRIETARY BRANDS:—
SALISBURYS, GOLD MOHURS, SIESTAS,
BEACONFIELDS, IMPERIALS,
TORPEDOS, LITTLE RANDOLPHS,

NOTICE:—SPENCER & Co.'s FACTORY at Dindigul is [redacted] and MOST COMPLETE CIGAR FACTORY IN [redacted] their Cigars are made from Picked Material, und[redacted] pean Management, and they have no hesitation in stating [redacted] Productions are unequalled by any in India.

PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

CIGAR DRYING BOTTLES.
These Bottles are made with hollow stoppers, in which is placed a bag of lime for absorbing moisture. They are much appreciated by smokers in damp climates, and during the monsoon, for keeping Cigars in smoking condition.
Diameter at base, 7 in.
Height, including stopper, 11 in.,
Price Rs. 5-0 nett.
SPECIAL PRICES FOR DEALERS WHICH CAN BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION.
CIGARS OF ANY SIZE OR SHAPE CAN BE MADE TO ORDER.

SPENCER & CO.,
HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

PIANOFORTE TUNING.
MARCKS & Co., Ld., of Bombay and Poona, have the pleasure to announce the ADDITION of TWO PIANOFORTE TUNERS, brought direct from the Factories of the first European Pianoforte Builders, including Messrs. Julius Bluthner's, of Leipzig, with the object of meeting their increasing Piano business in India.

MARCKS & Co., Ld., have always been prepared to execute Piano tunings and repairs locally on the shortest possible notice, and at the lowest charges consistent with thorough good work; but the addition to their already efficient staff will now enable them to keep one of their BEST Tuners in Poona all through the coming season.

They undertake to renovate all Pianos, even with broken Iron Frames, Wrest Blocks, Sounding Boards—in fact, to repair anything in connection with a Pianoforte.

Tuning in and near the Fort ..... from Rs. 5
Colaba, Cumballa and Malabar Hills, Byculla, Mazagon, Girgaum, &c. ..... from Rs. 6

REPAIRS EXTRA.
SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES FOR TUNING HALF-YEARLY AND YEARLY EVERY ALTERNATE MONTH.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
PIANOFORTE IMPORTERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ITALIAN PHOTOGRAPHY.
(CAVALIER DEL TUFO),
FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA.

	Rs. as.		Rs. as.
6 Carte D' Visite, Full	3 0	6 Cabinet, Full	6 0
12 " "	5 0	12 " "	9 0

For any other Size it is so Cheap that no Firm could give it at the same Price.
OUT-DOOR PHOTOS WILL ALSO BE TAKEN.
Ladies will be attended to by an Italian Lady Artist.
Studio Open from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., including Sunday.
TERMS CASH.

6 Photos, small, our Invention ..... Re. 1 4
12 Photos, small, our Invention ..... Rs. 2 0

VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY.
ELECTRO-TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.
CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
AND CONTRACTORS FOR
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS:
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

UNADULTERATED, PURE, AND WHOLESOME.

1. WINES, COGNAC AND SCOTCH AND IRISH WHISKY.
2. No deleterious or Poisonous Compounds in our Godown.
3. PRICES TO SUIT ALL BUYERS OF DISCERNMENT.
4. Detailed list of Stock sent on application.
5. THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE IN INDIA.
6. Established in London and Bordeaux in 1815.
7. TRADE DISCOUNTS TO TRADE BUYERS.
8. Exceptional terms to all Cash Buyers.
9. NO CO-OPERATIVE STORES QUOTE BETTER TERMS.
10. Send for Samples with a Money Order for their value.
11. HOUSES IN BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND LAHORE.

AGENCIES THROUGHOUT INDIA.
WRITE FOR FULLER DETAILS IN EITHER PRESIDENCY TO
[redacted] & CO.

KARACHI Camp.
LONDON: 27, Leadenhall Street.
" 49-50 Parliament Street.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed on any amount.
FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of Interest, to be ascertained on application.
PAY, PENSIONS and ANNUITIES Collected Free of Commission and without Life Certificate.
DRAFTS, CHEQUES and BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for collection.
TELEGRAPHIC and HOME FAMILY Remittances made at the best exchange rate of the day.
STOCK, SHARES, &c., bought and sold, and INVESTMENTS made.
GOVERNMENT PAPER, SHARES, and other Securities kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected
LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at specially favourable rates.
ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE, effected at reasonable rates.
Agents for the ORIENTAL and STANDARD Life Offices.
HANDBOOKS sent free on Application.

WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,
BOMBAY: 28, Apollo Street.
KARACHI: Camp.
LONDON: 27, Leadenhall Street, and 49-50 Parliament Street.

YIELDS THE VERY [redacted] SOULS OF FLOWERS. } 3 for...Rs. 4.

HOAR & CO., BOMBAY.

URHUJ,
THE KING OF CURES FOR DYSPEPSIA AND ALL ITS ATTENDANT EVILS.
URHUJ not only gives immediate relief but is guaranteed to eradicate this Scourge from the system: removing the CAUSE, the effects such as HEARTBURN, SICK-HEADACHES, CONSTIPATION, FLATULENCY, SOUR-ERUCTATIONS, &c., &c., all Vanish. One Gentleman "suffering for 10 years" says:—"Please send me six boxes more" and certifies to its merits:—Applications from similar cases pouring in daily. In Pills or Powder at Re. 1-8 per box, including Postage.—Apply, stating which is required (to be sent by V. P. P.) to
MADAME DUBOIS,
Jubulpore, C. P.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MESSRS. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the 29th instant, at 8 a.m., at "Erdington House," Mazagon, a choice collection of FOLIAGE and FLOWERING PLANTS, the property of the late B. B. CONRY, Esq. The Plants are now on view.

COMPOUND SULPHUR LOZENGES. Unusually Attractive and Palatable, most efficacious of all Preparations of its class for the hot climate; renovates the blood, making it free of all Impurities; Prevents Diseases and cures Skin eruptions; cleans and improves the skin and Complexion; is a corrective for Children's Diseases; children like it better than any other Medicines. It is made after the formula of Dr. Sir Garrod, but in a most concentrated form. Sold in bottles Ans. 12, by MADON, SONS & Co., 23, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

SUGAR WORM CAKES. Very Pleasant and Attractive; do not require a Purgative; very effective in removing Intestine Worms; decidedly superior to all other Preparations of its kind. Per Packet, Ans. 8.—MADON, SONS & Co., 23, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

FRUIT LAXATIVE LOZENGES. An exceedingly pleasant and palatable aperient ever offered, well suited to children or adults; a certain cure for habitual constipation, Ans.12.—MADON, SONS and Co., 23, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

ANGEL'S GALACTOGOGUE. A most reliable Vegetable preparation for the production of a plentiful, healthy, and natural flow of Milk in nursing women, when the Milk is absent, scanty or insufficient, no matter through whatever cause. It enriches the Blood and converts the watery non-feeding fluid into a rich nutritious diet. Rs. 1-12 and Rs.3-0. —MADON, SONS and Co., 23, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

FRANCIS LESLIE McAFEE, B.A.,

AUDITOR & PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,

9, CHURCH GATE STREET.

TO SHIPS' CAPTAINS.

WHILE in PORT see that your CHRONOMETERS are ACCURATE.

CHRONOMETERS thoroughly cleaned, Compensated or rated by the finest, most exprienced practical European Assistants in India, and in the shortest possible time.

Rates supplied and perfect Accuracy Guaranteed. Special terms to Shipping Companies and Agents.

MARCKS & Co., LD.

WATCH, CLOCK, and CHRONOMETER MAKERS.

43, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY, and at POONA.

F. S. MADON & Co.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, GENUINE PATENT MEDICINES.

Sick Room Requisites and all Articles connected with

PHARMACY.

Prices compare favourably with other Houses in India.

Special Terms to Hospitals, Dispensaries, and Practitioners.

A Trial Order is Solicited.

Up-Country Orders promptly attended and carefully executed on the same day they are received.

F. S. MADON & Co.,

170, Shaik Memon Street, near Zooma Musjid,

Outside the Fort, Bombay.

ROSS AND CAMERON'S NATURAL HIGHLAND WHISKIES shipped in three qualities. The produce under the old natural system of distillation of finest selected Home-grown Barley and distilled within the Highlands of Scotland. Highlanders resident abroad should note,

Prices:—"Lochgorm" Rs. 28, "H.B." (Highlander label) Rs. 31, "C. E. B." Rs. 34.

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and large Buyers.

AGENTS.—R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST

OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4 per mensem (a) If premiums are payable for whole of life; or

Rs. 35-1-4 „ (b) If premiums are limited to 20 years; or

Rs. 41-8-0 „ (c) If premiums are limited to 15 years; or

Rs. 45-13-4 (d) If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium under *b c d* secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, *viz.*, Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions if commenced at age 40 n. b. would cost respectively (*a*) Rs. 34-9-4, (*b*) Rs. 41-14-8, (*c*) Rs. 48-5-4, (*d*) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

GEORGE OLIVER,
Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.

N.B.—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF BEAM SCALES, SEED CLEANING MACHINES, GUNNY, &c.

Under instructions from N. C. Macleod, Esquire, Acting Official Assignee, H.C., and in re Rustomjee Limjee Batlibol, carried on business in Bombay as a merchant and commission agent in partnership with A. Losasso, under the name and firm of P. L. Batlibol & Co., insolvent, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 28th inst., at 1 p. m., at Musjid Siding Road, opposite the Prince's Dock consisting beam scales (one of William's), weights, triangles, corn and seed-cleaning machines, old gunny bags, gunnels, sieves, &c.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY
O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 465 of 1883.
Jankibai, widow, and another.....Plaintiffs,
vs.
Guoput Ramjee and others.....Defendants.

Pursuant to the directions contained in the decree made herein on the 1st day of March, 1890, Messrs. Shamrao Pandurang and D. S. Garud, respectively, attorneys for the plaintiffs and defendants abovenamed, will cause to be sold through Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. Auctioneers, by Public Auction, on the premises, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 p.m., the following property, viz.:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house or chawl standing thereon, situate in New Hanuman Lane, without the Fort, and in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement—square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Bombay under Collector's old No. 257, Collector's new No. 1823, old Survey No. 43, and new survey No. 1672, and bounded on the east by the sweeper's passage, on the west by a passage beyond which there is the property of Hurjee Muljee, on the north by the chawl of the late Dhondiraj Vinayek Bendkar, and on the south by the property formerly of Ramjee Doctor and now of Ruttonsey Khimjee, beyond which is the New Hanuman Lane aforesaid, and which said dwelling-house or chawl and premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 1257 and street No. (1), and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said defendants and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Shamrao Pandurang, Esq., attorney for the plaintiffs, at his office in Forbes Street, and D. S. Garud, Esq., attorney for the defendants, at his office, No. 3, Eldon Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, June 20, 1892.

NOTICES.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

MEMBERS of the Services having CREDIT BALANCES or DEPOSITS with the New Oriental Bank Corporation are informed that Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co. are prepared to place Funds at their disposal on terms to be obtained on application.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.
Bombay, June 11, 1892.

WE are prepared to attend to the REALISATION of CLAIMS on the NEW ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION, Ld. Terms on application.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. and China,
J. C. BERGENDAHL,
Agent.
Bombay, 10th June, 1892.

MESSRS. KING, KING & Co. beg to announce, that in view of possible INCONVENIENCE CAUSED to certain Members of the MILITARY and CIVIL SERVICE by the recent SUSPENSION of the New Oriental Bank Corporation, Ld., they are willing to make ADVANCES against Credit Balances on that Bank to Officers and Civilians, on their OPENING CURRENT ACCOUNTS with them.

MESSRS. THOMAS COOK & SON, Bankers and Army Agents, Bombay and Calcutta, beg to announce that they are prepared to make Advances to MILITARY and CIVIL Servants holding Credit Balances in the NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Ld.

MADRAS RACES, 1892.

DECEMBER 24TH, 27TH, 29TH, AND 31ST.

OWNERS are reminded that the first ENTRANCES CLOSE on July 1st.

For Prospectus see "Asian" of 21th June.

W. T. HAMILTON HOLMES,
Secretary, Madras Races.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

OPENING OF THE NEW BYCULLA STATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that after One o'clock A.M., on FRIDAY, the First of July, 1892, the present BYCULLA STATION of this Railway will be CLOSED and the NEW BYCULLA STATION will be BROUGHT INTO USE.

From that time Coaching Traffic (Local and through with other Railways) will be BOOKED to and from the New Station.

2. The last Down Train, which will stop at the present Byculla Station, will be the Jabalpur Mixed Train, leaving Victoria Terminus at Midnight on the Thirtieth of June, and the last Up Train will be the Passenger Train due at the present Byculla Station, at 23-19 o'clock on the Thirtieth of June.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, The Twenty-Third of June, 1892.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

COMMENCING on July 1st the MAIL TRAINS between POONA and BANGALORE will be ALTERED as follows:—

Bombay .....Dep.	14	30	Bangalore .....Dep.	13	35
Poona Jn. ..... „	21	10	Hubli ..... „	8	30
Belgaum .....Arr.	12	14	Dharwar..... „	9	27
Dharwar..... „	17	22	Belgaum..... „	14	22
Hubli ..... „	18	14	Poona .....Arr.	5	21
Bangalore ..... „	13	20	Bombay ..... „	11	15

The Train from Bangalore will commence running according to the revised timing on the 30th June.

On the Mysore State Railway a Passenger Train will run between Bangalore, Mysore, and Nanjangud as under:—

Bangalore .....Dep.	8	30	Nanjangud .....Dep.	9	15
Mysore.....Arr.	16	6	Mysore ..... „	11	5
Nanjangud..... „	17	35	Bangalore .....Arr.	18	50

On the Kolhapur State Railway Trains between Miraj and Kolhapur will run as under:—

Miraj .....Dep.	7	25	13	0	Kolhapur..Dep.	10 0	16 45
Kolhapur ..Arr.	9	20	15	20	Miraj.....Arr.	12 18	18 38

In place of the present Mixed Trains leaving Bellary at 11-2 and arriving at Bellary at 16-20 Trains, commencing on 30th June, will leave Bellary for Gadag and Hubli at 7-0 o'clock, and arrive there from Hubli and Gadag at 19-47.

These trains will connect with trains to and from Belgaum, Harihar and Bangalore. For further particulars see Time Books and Bills.

ALTERATION OF FARES.

Commencing from the 1st July 1892, the rate for 3rd Class Passenger Fares will be reduced from 2½ to 2 pies per mile on the Main line between Guntakal Junction and Kistna Canal Terminus and on the Bijapur Branch between Gadag and Hotgi.

W. M. STEUART,
Offg. Traffic Manager.
Traffic Manager's Office, Dharwar, 15th June, 1892.

NOTICE.

THE BANGALORE "DAILY POST AND EXAMINER" PRESS.

A FIRST CLASS BUSINESS, WORTHY THE ATTENTION OF CAPITALISTS.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to the 15th day of July, 1892 next, for the purchase, free of incumbrances of all the PRINTING PRESSES, BINDING and other MACHINERY, TYPES, (English, Canarese, and Tamil) and plant of every description, Furniture, Editor's Library, and all other goods and effects belonging to the above Press situate at No. 10, Residency Road, C. and M. Station, Bangalore.

The above has recently been valued at an aggregate sum of Rs. 27,000, and intending tenderers can see a detailed Inventory of the same at the "Daily Post" Office.

All tenders should be sent in to the undersigned at the Office of the "Daily Post" on or before the 15th day of July 1892 next, and be superscribed on the outside cover, "Tender for Purchase of Machinery, &c., of the "Daily Post and Examiner" Press."

The undersigned does not bind herself to accept the highest or any tender. Each tender to be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 1,000, which amount will be returned to all unsuccessful Tenderers about the 23rd July 1892.

M. E. MERGLER,
Executrix of the Will of the late J. W. HAYES, Sr., Proprietor, "Daily Post and Examiner" Press.
Bangalore, June 6th, 1892.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

ARMANDE FRERES.

CHAMPAGNE.

CUVEE RESERVEE

FRESH CONSIGNMENT

Recently arrived.

One dozen, Quarts..... Rs. 36

One dozen, Pints..... „ 20

APPLY TO

MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,

(RETAIL AGENTS FOR

MESSRS. CROFT, WELLS & Co.,)

HUMMUM STREET, FORT,

BOMBAY.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hariware, Ammunition Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE,

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.

A fresh consignment, ex Paul Revere, Rs. 3-12-0 per case wholesale.

Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

હેપ્તુલા શેકઆદમની કું૦

i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES (recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty) No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent Drug. May be taken by the most Delicate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Of all Chemists, in small Tins.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

BANKS.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12, 6, or 3 months' notice, at rates to be learnt on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madra granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pa) Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over. Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£ 250,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 223,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL £1,750,000

HEAD OFFICE:
31, LOMBARD ST., LONDON, E.C.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED:

ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS....2½ Per Cent. Per Annum on the Minimum Weekly Balances."

ON FIXED DEPOSITS—

12 Months.....4½ per cent. per Annum.
6 Months.....4 „ „
3 Months.....3 „ „

For shorter periods, terms on application.

T. PAYN,
Agent.
OFFICES—Old Secretariat, Apollo Street.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 63,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager*.

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
Wm. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co.
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
Wm. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited)

THOMAS JACKSON } Managers.
EWEN CAMERON }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

AMOY,	HANKOW,	PENANG,
BANGKOK,	HIOGO,	SAIGON,
BATAVIA,	ILOILO,	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SINGAPORE,
CALCUTTA,	MANILA,	TIENTSIN,
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	YOKOHAMA
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on Application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

J. C. NICHOLSON,
Acting Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

COMMERCIAL and LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: MADRAS. BRANCH: RAWALPINDI.
SUB-AGENCY: MURREE.
LONDON BANKERS. THE ALLIANCE BANK, LD., Bartholomew Lane.

Bankers and Agents in Edinburgh, Dublin, and at every important Station in India.

290 Shareholders. Price of Shares 70 to 75 per cent. premium.

Security offered to Depositors.....Rs. 15,00,776
Working Capital ..... „ 1,02,80,996

FIXED DEPOSITS. Monies received for 12, 9 and 6 Months at 5, 4½, and 4 per cent. per annum respectively.

PAY AND PENSION BILLS are collected and Currency Notes or Cheques on Madras, Bombay, and Calcutta are accepted at par for Deposit Account.

2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Current Account Balances and Monies are received, collected, and disbursed free of any charge for commission.

3 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Prudential Saving Fund Balances, and the same is compounded half-yearly.

4 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Sums lodged, awaiting remittal to Europe.

Receipts are made payable to "either or Survivor."

Every description of Loan is granted upon approved Personal security, as well as upon Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, Lands, Buildings, Produce, Invoiced Goods, and Jewellery, etc.

A copy of General Rules of Business and Opening Credit forms will be forwarded on application to the Head Office or Branch.

By Order of the Board,
E. F. STRANACK,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Madras, 1st January, 1892.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

CLARKE'S

UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE,

WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 8 months applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles; or for doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

CLARKE'S MIXTURE

FOR KILLING WHITE ANTS, &c.

This mixture is one-third the price of Carbolic Acid. It will totally eradicate White Ants, and if applied to furniture once a month will prevent depredations on any kind of wood work or paper. No kind of insect will approach it. It has been tested at the Surveyor-General's office with success. Price Rs. 12 per gallon; or Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, packing extra.

SEVERAL UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

S. N. GHOSH, CHEMIST,
SOLE AGENT,
58, Beadon Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

MONSOON HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR.

ASSURANCE AGAINST CHILLS.

PURE UNDYED NATURAL WOOL

VESTS. 3 for Rs. 15 Cash. PANTS. 3 for Rs. 18 Cash. HALF-HOSE. ½ doz. for Rs. 7-8 Cash.

SIZE OF CHEST, WAIST, AND LENGTH OF FOOT REQUIRED.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

CHRONOGRAPHS
AND
CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., of 43, Esplanade Road, Bombay, and at Poona, beg to inform their Constituents that the Prices of the below enumerated Chronograph Watches have been carefully revised and lowered, whilst the quality has been further improved. Being one of the Oldest Established Houses in India, with a reputation to back them, they are in a position to supply their Watches at the lowest cost, compatible with the best Workmanship and Finish.

Every Watch is guaranteed for 3 years, and is supplied in a case with Spare Glass and Mainspring.

	Rs.
Keyless Chronograph, with Minute Recorder, in Metal case	35
Do. do. in Silver case	48
Keyless double Crystal Lever Watch, with Chronograph at back	68
Keyless Lever Crystal Case Silver Watch, with Chronograph	90
The same Watch in Hunting Case	105
Keyless Lever Chronograph Silver Crystal Case Watch, with Minute Recorder	110
Keyless Lever Hunting Silver Watch, with Chronograph and Minute Recorder	125
The VERY BEST Keyless Lever Watch, with Chronograph and Minute Recorder, not varying one Minute per month	200

N. B.—This Watch can be had in Crystal, Hunting, or Half-Hunting Case.

Keyless Lever Crystal Case, 18ct. Gold Watch, with Chronograph	275
The same Watch, with Minute Recorder	290
Keyless Lever 18ct. Hunting Watch, with Chronograph	335
The same Watch with Minute Recorder	375

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co. keep an unrivalled Stock of all kinds of Chronograph Watches combined with Repeating or Calendar Works, or all three complications together, and invite inspection at their Show-rooms.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY; ALSO AT POONA.

"BAHADUR"
CIGARS!!!

THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climates from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY

"BAHADUR"
CIGARS.

SMOKE, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of		50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	„	„	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	„	„	100
BAHADUR „ 2	4	„	„	100
BAHADUR „ 3	3¾	„	„	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	„	„	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	„	„	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

McDOWELL AND CO.,

MADRAS.

☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

A LETTER FROM INDIA.

C/o SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE,
BOMBAY, 4*th Feb.*, 1891.

MR. BURGESS, DEAR SIR,

I have much pleasure in sending you a voluntary testimonial from the East. I have been suffering for 7 years from a wound in the shin, through a bullet wound in the last Chilian war with Peru; also with Eczema in my left hand, caused by acid, called Sulphuric Acid, burning the nails and flesh clean to the bone.

I have tried every cure to no effect, until a friend of mine begged of me to try your Ointment and Pills; I was disheartened of trying; being a poor man, my means were exhausted, not being able to attend to my work proper for 6 years.

I tried 1 Box of Pills and 1 Box of Ointment, when to my surprise I found a wonderful alteration in my hand and leg. Not having means, I borrowed, and sent for more, and wonderful to relate, in 3 months I am as whole as the day I was born.

Dear Sir, I think it my duty to reveal this cure to the known world; I would not be doing my duty if I concealed the benefit I have received from your wonderful remedies. I am working at present for Messrs. Walsh, Lovett, Mitchell and Co., Contractors, Bombay, and will prove this statement to anyone doubting this testimonial.

Hoping you will show this to the world's long sufferers,

I remain yours ever grateful, WM. PRETTYJOHNS,
Native of Dartmouth, Devonshire, England.

Ulcers, Abscesses Cancers, Tumours, Polypuses, Piles, Bad Legs, Old and Poisoned Wounds, including dog, insect, and other bites, stings, and every form of Eruption and Skin Disease, Eczema, Psoriasis, &c., effectually cured by the LION OINTMENT & PILLS.

E. BURGESS, 117, High Holborn, and Kingsgate Street, W.C.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE..... Rs. 6.
Packing & Postage Extra.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the cause from the blood and boneset of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

PRICE CURRENT—Published once a Week, Contains Shipping, Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Imports and other Commercial News. Subscription—Rs. 12 per year.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET,"

A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
Including Postage.

Twelve Months..... Rs. 26
Six Months..... „ 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta; Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 2s. 2d. per quarter.

OFFICE:—Dorset Street, Whitefriar, London.

GRATEFUL! COMFORTING!!

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. EPPS has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in lib. and pound tins, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.
ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

INSURANCES.

UNIVERSAL
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

SPECIAL FEATURES.

Annual Bonuses. *Economy of Management.*

LARGE ACCUMULATIONS OF FUNDS IN PROPORTION TO RISKS.

The UNIVERSAL being the most economically managed Life Office in India can offer greater advantages to assurers than any other Company.

53 BONUSES have been declared, and the average return in actual Cash has exceeded Rs. 45 in every Rs. 100 paid in premium. No other office in India can show such a result.

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The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
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The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	„	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	„	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Lt., CAPITAL	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

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Agents.

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A Record of Substantial Progress.

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2,416 Life Proposals for Rs. 75,40,316.

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FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY
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CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

Absolute Security. Funds now exceed...£8,000,000
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to £7,891,896

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POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for	1875	.....£742,553
„	1880	.....£333,078
„	1885	.....£966,107
„	1890	.....£1,864,889

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned. ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms. LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ Per Cent. REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to..... } £4,341,784
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS..£7,891,896

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1875	£3,288,437	1885	£5,502,901
1880	£4,528,542	1890	£7,891,896

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
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INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a reprint of two letters to the "Bombay Gazette," and a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK,
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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail. 32 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Ind

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Third Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
B. B. R. A. Society's Meeting, 5-30 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Nowahera (s), and Nawab (s), from Calcutta ; Darlington (s), Middlesbro'; Thames (s), Shanghai ; Nuddea (s), and Karagola (s), Karachi.

POLO.—There will be a game to-day, at 5-15 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Darlington entered the Dock yesterday, and the s.s. Freshfield and Brahmani left it on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Carthage entered the Dock on Sunday, and the s.s. Thames yesterday.

B. B. R. A. SOCIETY.—A meeting of the Society will be held this afternoon at 5-15 p. m. Papers.—(1) Bhartrihari and Kumarila, by Mr. K. B. Pathak, B.A. ; and (2), the so-called Pehelvie Origin of the story of the Sindibad-namah, by Mr. J. J. Modi, B.A.

THEFT OF A REGISTERED LETTER.—Mr. Framji Edulji, an Inspector, Postal Department, reported to the police that a registered letter, containing a currency note, for Rs. 50, was stolen last Saturday morning, from the Kalbadevi Post Office. Inquiries are being made.

ACCIDENT AT A SODA-WATER FACTORY.—Gopal Luxman, a Hindoo, while working on a soda-water machine, in Grant Road, received a severe cut on his neck, extending from the right ear to the wind-pipe, by the bursting of a bottle. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital.

SCALDED TO DEATH.—Last Sunday, an inquest was held at Northbrook Street, by Dr. Blaney, on the body of a Mahomedan lad, Sulleiman Hajee, two years of age, who died from scalds, received by the upsetting of a *chatti*, containing boiling water. The jury recorded a verdict of accidental death, caused by scalding.

DROWNED IN A TRENCH.—Yesterday morning, Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, held an inquest on the body of a Hindu, about 60 years of age, which was found floating in a trench on the Flats at Haines Road. The jury recorded a verdict of death caused from drowning in a trench, while under the influence of liquor.

OPIUM POISONING.—Yesterday, Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, held an inquest, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of a Mahomedan, named Abdool Samat Elahibux, aged twenty years. The deceased had been suffering for a long time past from fever, and last Sunday, on a quarrel having taken place between his wife and himself, took a dose of opium. He was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where he died. The jury returned a verdict of suicide by taking opium.

THEFT OF COCOANUTS.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, Dhondu Rama, a Ghati, charged another Ghati, Atmaram Surkhia, with stealing five cocoanuts, from a tree belonging to him. The accused took the cocoanuts from the tree, and gave them to a girl to carry home. A police sepoy arrested the girl on suspicion, who pointed out the thief. The accused pleaded guilty, and was fined Rs. 5.

THEFT BY A NEPHEW.—Gulab Sundhia, a fisherman, living at Worlee, yesterday, before Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, charged his nephew, Abar Baba, with stealing Rs. 60. From the statement of the complainant, it appeared that the accused, during the absence of his uncle, stole the amount, and went about feasting. The police arrested the accused at one of the theatres, at Grant Road, when he was found to have spent Rs. 20. The accused pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

DARING ESCAPE FROM THE GOVERNMENT WORK HOUSE.—A short time ago a European, named Wasson *alias* Beresford &c., was committed to the Government Work House by Mr. C. P. Cooper till arrangements were made for his passage to England. The prisoner remained in the institution till Sunday night. When morning broke it was found that he had scaled the walls and effected his escape. His whereabouts has not yet been discovered, although a vigilant watch has been kept by the police since the hour of his disappearance.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme will be played at the Yacht Club by the Band of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry, weather permitting, at 6 o'clock, this evening :—

Overture.....Silvana .....M. C. V. Weber.
Danse Du Tambourin. .....Boggetti.
Scena ed Aria .....La Fidanzato Del Marinajo .....Ricci.
Valse .....Fantaisie.....Co te.
Fantasia .....No. 2 Maritana .....Wallace.
Gavotte .....Stephanie .....Czibulka.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THEFT AT BHENDY BAZAAR.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, Hassam Sulleman was charged with stealing several pieces of cloth, valued at Rs. 4-5, from the shop of Dawood Mallojee, situate at Bhendi Bazar. On Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. the complainant went to buy some sweetmeats at a Purdeshi's shop, situated a short distance from his own cloth-shop. During his absence the accused stole several pieces of cloth. He was arrested on Sunday morning on suspicion by a policeman, and taken to the complainant, who identified his cloth. The accused pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to three months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

THEFTS FROM WORK-PEOPLE.—Inspector Saunderson, yesterday, before Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, brought two lads Fakira and Dhurma, on different charges of theft. The first accused, who was a convicted thief, had stolen, some fifteen days before, an umbrella, belonging to a Ghati, working at Darukhana, and an embroidered cap, belonging to a Mahomedan, both of which articles he had pawned with a Marwaree. The second accused was charged with stealing, in company with the first accused, two silver wristlets. They both pleaded guilty, the first accused was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment, and the second to three months.

A FIREMAN IN TROUBLE.—Before Mr. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, William Gilroy, a fireman, on the s.s. Africander, was charged by Constable Flemming, with being drunk and disorderly, in a public place. On Sunday night, at 11 o'clock, the accused, whilst under the influence of liquor, went to the Victoria Hotel, Frere Road, and created a disturbance. Mr. J. Connell, proprietor of the hotel, remonstrated with the accused, and asked him to behave in a proper manner. The accused, thereupon, picked up a stone, and struck Mr. Connell with it. Mr. Connell called his men, who secured the accused after a deal of trouble, and made him over to the police. The Magistrate inflicted a fine of Rs. 5 on the accused, and cautioned him to behave properly in future.

A GANG OF GAMBLERS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Gowardata, Mowlabax Shewaklal, and eleven others were charged by Inspector Grey, before Mr. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, with gambling with money, dice, and cards, in a common gaming-house at Jail-road. The first accused was further charged with keeping a gambling-house. Inspector Grey stated to his Worship that on Sunday night he went to a house in Jail-road. He was accompanied by two sepoys, and they arrested the whole of the accused in the act of gambling. The first accused denied having kept the house for the purpose of gambling, and stated that he was a dock-labourer, and he had received money on behalf of the other accused for their wages from their employers, and they had come to his house to demand their money. They were only playing whist. The Magistrate convicted the whole of the accused, and sentenced each of them to pay a fine of Rs. 5.

A NOVEL MODE OF ROBBERY.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Constable Merchant charged Mahadu Budanbhoy before Mr. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, with stealing a *bundee*, containing a purse, valued at Rs. 2-8, and six silver buttons, valued at Rs. 6, belonging to Nabzi Noora and Rajee Noora, both victoria-drivers, living at Bhendi Bazaar. On Sunday morning, at one o'clock, whilst the complainants were asleep on the footpath in the open air, at Bhendi Bazaar, the accused stood at a distance of a few yards from them, and by means of a hook attached to the end of a long pole, he pulled out a *bundee* from under the head of the first complainant, and by a similar process tried to pull out a *bundee* from under the head of the second complainant, but the hook stuck in the right ear of the complainant, who awoke suddenly, and raised an alarm. The accused tried to run away, but he was pursued, and arrested near the Jail-road. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to undergo six months' rigorous imprisonment.

DARING ROBBERY OF GOLD ORNAMENTS.—At the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, a Madrasi, named Chinapa Dos, was brought by Inspector Nelmes on a charge of breaking open a box and stealing on Friday last, gold and pearl ornaments, valued at Rs. 5,000 belonging to Mr. Bhaishanker, solicitor, residing at Cowasji Patel Tank Road. It appeared that the accused was a relative of the complainant's *ghoravalla*, and lived at his master's place. Last Friday night the accused stole into Mr. Bhaishanker's bungalow, broke open the the box, and stole the above-mentioned ornaments. The next morning information was laid before the police. The accused was arrested pawning some of the property with a Marwaree. The accused pleaded guilty, and his Worship, remarking that it was a very extensive robbery, sentenced him to suffer two years' rigorous imprisonment. Mr. Bhaishanker remarked that the police had conducted the case with vigour, and had recovered all the lost property. He would be glad, therefore, to send to the Police Commissioner a certain amount to be distributed among the officers and sepoys who had assisted him in the matter.

THE ANNUAL ALOYSIAN SOCIAL GATHERING.—For the second time in Bombay the Emeriti of St. Aloysius' College, Mangalore resident in this city, met together to commemorate the day of their patron St. Aloysius Gonzaga. Besides joining the Mangalorain community in general, in celebrating the feast with due solemnity in the Cathedral, the Aloysians held a social gathering on Saturday, at the rooms of Mr. M. S. Vas. The hall was tastefully decorated, as also the stage for the dramatic performance. The proceedings commenced with the "Welcome to the Aloysians, Welcome to our kindly Guests," which was admirably rendered by the Aloysian singers to the accompaniment of a select orchestra. Mr. C. F. Saldanha, B. A., being voted to the chair, delivered the opening address and called upon the secretary to read a congratulatory telegram from the Rector of their Alma Mater, also letters from Rev. Dr. Willy, S. J., and Rev. Dr. Maffei, S. J., which were received with acclamation. Then followed a dramatic entertainment. "He would be a Soldier," a comedy in two acts, was acted to the satisfaction of all present, and a comic scientific oration delivered by Mr. S. D'Souza brought down the whole house. A few choice English songs were sung, and refreshments were served, toasts being drunk to her Majesty, to his Holiness, to the Rector and Professors, and to the Aloysians. After a hearty votes of thanks to the managing committee and to the chairman, the proceedings terminated with the "Rule Britannia" and the "National Anthem."

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE MAHARANI ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday afternoon, at the registered office of the company, No. 5, Armenian Lane, Mr. Chabbildass Lallubhoy, in the chair. Mr. Chabbildass in laying on behalf of the directors, the present position of the company, stated that they had seen from the report submitted before the shareholders at the recent annual general meeting of the company, that the company had suffered loss to the extent of Rs. 18,000 during the last year. The causes which led to the loss being sustained by the company were fully enumerated in the annual report. The company's assets were worth about three lacks of rupees, and they would have to pay to the debenture-holders about Rs. 1,20,000 or on or before the first of July, failing which their property would go into the hands of debenture-holders. He suggested to all the shareholders to buy preference shares to the value of Rs. 1,20,000, so as to meet the company's liabilities, but all the shareholders not being unanimous, it was resolved to record that the chairman made a statement, on behalf of the directors, as to the present position of the company. This terminated the business of the meeting.

BADHAM, PILE AND COMPANY.

The ninth ordinary general meeting of the above company took place yesterday afternoon at the company's office, Rampart Row, Mr. J. Hewitt, chairman of the Board of Directors, presided. The chairman in opening the proceedings of the meeting, said that from the directors' report, already circulated among the shareholders, the working of the company at Bombay and the branch at Poona, seemed to be quite satisfactory, the business of those two establishments greatly exceeding that of the past year. There was a fall-back in the Secunderabad branch, which together with the fluctuations in exchange and increased competition in trade affected the profits of the company. But on the whole, the company was on a sound footing. There was a net profit of Rs. 50,666-10-7, from which Rs. 50,000 had been given for dividend, that is ten per cent. or Rs. 10 per each share, payable on and after 4th July, the balance of Rs. 666-10-7 being carried over to the next year.

The directors' report, which has already appeared in the columns of this paper, was unanimously adopted.

Mr. J. Hewitt, who retired, was re-elected a director of the company, and Mr. N. S. Symons was re-appointed auditor of the company on a remuneration of Rs 300. It was proposed by Mr. Watson, and seconded by Mr. Hamilton, that the thanks of the shareholders be tendered to the managing director and his assistants for the successful and able management of the business, notwithstanding the many drawbacks they had to contend with. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings of the meeting.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THE following is the result of the 8th Silver Spoon competition (4th for monsoon aggregate prizes) of the above club, fired for at Colaba on Saturday :—

1ST SECTION.

Rank and Names.	Score. 700 yds.	800 yds.	Total.
*Cr Sergt J B Brown, Poona Volunteers	30	27	57
†Sergt-Instr J Moore, B V Rifles	30	27	57
Qr-Mr Sergt A Lines, 2nd K O Y L Infy	31	26	57
Lieut T M English, B V Rifles	28	27	55
Lieut F W English, B V Rifles	27	26	53
Corpl W B Canell, B B and C I R V	24	24	48
Sergt W R Conyers, B B and C I R V	21	25	46
Lce-Corpl R W Prescott, B V Rifles	18	26	44
Qr-Mr Sergt W Stephens, B V Rifles	22	21	43
Sergt W Fry, G I P R V	25	17	42
Sergt-Major J H Downing, B V Rifles.....	18	23	41
Sergt A E Ashdown, G I P R V	23	16	39
Mr G B Harman, B Rifle Club	10	27	37
Gunner A Bond, B V Artillery	20	12	32
Sergt C B Robinson, B V Rifles	25	5	30
Sergt-Major H Booth, B B and C I R V	12	17	29
Lce-Corpl F Fernandes, B B and C I R V	14	8	22
Corpl A G Herbert, G I P R V	13	8	21

* Winner of 1st Spoon. † Winner of 2nd Spoon.

2ND SECTION.

§Mr W S Massey, B Rifle Club	30	16	46
Ar Sergt J Baldock, Ordnance Department...	15	23	40
Vol A Hallam, G I P R V	15	23	38
Vol Bowler, G I P R V	15	14	29
Mr J Swindin, B Rifles Club	13	15	27
Sergt W Willows, Ordnance Department ...	12	13	25
Corpl P O'Callaghan, G I P R V	9	12	21
Corpl R Y Jones, G I P R V	0	17	17
Vol H Row, B V Rifles.....	6	6	12
Vol Aldworth, G I P R V	2	6	8
Sergt W H Daw, G I P R V	0	6	6

§ Winner of Spoon.

THE FAMINE DISTRICTS.

THE following is a return of prices of the staple food grain jowari, as they stood on the 23rd June in the talukas of the Southern Division affected by scarcity :—

District.	Talukas.	Jowari (per rupee). Lbs.	Tolas.
Bijapur	Badami	28	0
	Bagalkot	30	0
	Bagevadi	33	29
	Bijapur	24	0
	Hungund	30	0
	Muddebihal	36	23
	Sindgi	38	20
	Indi	35	0
Dharwar	Ron	32	3
	Navalgund	29	8
	Gadag	30	30
Belgaum	Athni	27	0
	Gokak	Not received	
	Parasgad	28	0

DIVINE SERVICES.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

TUESDAY, JUNE 28.
Vigil of St. Peter, Apostle and Martyr.
6 p.m.—Evensong—(Choral).—Hymns 417 and 435.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29.
(FESTIVAL OF ST. PETER.)
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion—(Choral).—Hymns 435, 315, and 445.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

TUESDAY, JUNE 28.
8 p.m.—First Evensong—(Choral)—St. Peter's Day. Sermon by Revd. W. L. Nanson.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29.
6-30 a.m.—Matins.
7 a.m.—Holy Communion—(Choral).
6 p.m.—(Choral)—Evensong ; Address by Revd. Fr. Biscoe to Guild of St. Peter.
Alms for Church expenses.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild, and Emolient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Agents,—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Farran presided at the Third Criminal Sessions of the High Court, which opened yesterday.

APPLICATION FOR EXEMPTION FROM SERVICE.

Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, on behalf of the Municipality, applied for the exemption, from service on the jury, of Mr. Atkinson, acting Chief Inspector of Roads. The application was based on an affidavit made by Mr. Smith, acting Executive Engineer, who said that Mr. Atkinson's duties at the present season when so many roads were under repair were very responsible, as he had to exercise strict supervision over all the work that was going on in the department.

The judge enquired if the application was made with a view to exempt Mr. Atkinson altogether from the service.

Mr. Inverarity said it was not so intended, as Mr. Atkinson was only acting in the office. In answer to the judge, the learned counsel said the permanent incumbent was not exempted altogether.

His lordship exempted Mr. Atkinson from service at the present Sessions.

ATTEMPTED OUTRAGE.

Rama Kashiram, a Hindu, was charged with attempted outrage, on a little girl, named Mooktee, on the 16th May last, and also with outraging the modesty of the girl on the above-mentioned date. It appeared that, on the day in question, the accused enticed the girl into his room in a chawl at Chinchpoogly, where the girl also resided with her parents. A report was subsequently made to the police. Dr. Sidney-Smith, Police Surgeon, who had examined the girl, was of opinion that the offence charged had not actually been committed.

After a consultation of about a quarter of an hour, the jury, by a majority of seven to two, found the prisoner guilty of simple assault.

His lordship, in accepting the verdict, said it was in his opinion the only safe conclusion the jury could have come to.

The prisoner, in answer to the judge, said he had been confined in jail for a month and eight days.

His lordship, in passing sentence, said : The jury think they were not justified in drawing from the facts laid before them any other inference than that you have been guilty of a common assault. But it was a serious matter to take a little girl of this age into a room and subject her to violence of any sort. The law allows a sentence of three months to be passed, and I think this is a case where the full sentence should be put in force ; but in doing so I shall take into consideration the time you have been in jail. This sentence is intended to be a lesson to yourself as well as a warning to others. The sentence of the court is that you be kept in rigorous imprisonment for one month and twenty days.

CULPABLE HOMICIDE NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER.

The Hon. Mr. Lang, acting Advocate-General, applied that the case against Gainoo Tookaram for culpable homicide not amounting to murder be traversed to the next Sessions. The learned counsel said that, since the accused was committed by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, a material witness had absconded, and had not been found. The case had not yet been committed by a magistrate.

The judge said he must traverse the case to the next Sessions, as the magistrate had not duly committed it. It had only been committed by the coroner.

CUTTING A WIFE'S NOSE.

Nunnoo Elihibux, a Mahomedan from Lucknow, was charged with voluntarily causing grievous hurt in cutting the nose of his wife, Buckreedun, with a razor. Mr. Anderson, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. The prisoner was not defended by counsel.

Mr. Anderson briefly stated to the jury the facts of the case for the prosecution. The prisoner and the injured woman were married about five years ago at Lucknow, but had lived a life of conjugal infelicity. About six weeks before the 17th April last, the prosecutrix left her husband and came down to Bombay, where she put up at the house of her sister at Keeka Street. Some time afterwards, her husband also came down to Bombay, and there was then an altercation between the parties regarding the custody of their young daughter, which terminated in the prisoner divorcing his wife. On the night of the 17th April last, the woman, who was sleeping in the "otla" of her sister's house, felt someone attempting to cut off her nose. She would state that that person was her husband, and that after nearly severing her nose from her face, he attempted to escape. She seized the man, who then struck her on the shoulder with a sharp instrument, and as she let go her hold of him, he escaped, though pursued by some persons who had heard her cries. The matter was reported to the police, who arrested the accused, but nothing suspicious was found in his possession. It was for the jury to decide whether the accused was the person who committed the offence, it being stated to be the peculiar privilege of Mahomedans, whose wives had been unfaithful, to cut off the latter's noses.

His lordship having summoned up the case, the jury, without retiring, returned a verdict of guilty.

The prisoner prayed for mercy.

His lordship, in passing sentence, said : Prisoner at the bar, you have been convicted upon the clearest evidence of the offence with which you are charged. I have no means of knowing what was the cause for your act, whether merely you had quarrelled with your wife, or whether she gave you any other cause for taking the step that you did. It is stated, however, that you had divorced your wife, and had nothing more to do with her. Taking the law into your own hands as you did cannot be permitted in this city, or in this country. It is fortunate for you that the disfiguration of your wife is not so complete as she would have been led to anticipate from the nature of the instrument you used. At the same time, the offence of which you have been convicted is very great. The sentence of the court is that you be kept in rigorous imprisonment for four years.

THE HYDERABAD JEWELLERY CASE.

Mr. Inverarity applied that the case, in which Kalilulakhan Azunjing, and Julamkhan Ittzad Jung, stand charged with dishonestly retaining and receiving stolen property, be tried before a special jury, as both the accused were Hyderabad nobles, and were charged with robbery, which was said to have taken place some years ago.

The Judge : I regret to say that I have not read through the depositions.

Mr. Inverarity : Will your lordship grant my application after having read the depositions ?

The Judge : Will it be a very long case ?

Mr. Jardine : I think I may mention that there will be an application made for the transfer of the case to Hyderabad.

Mr. Inverarity : I shall oppose that application.

The Judge : Then I will postpone the consideration of this matter until that application is disposed of.

The court adjourned until this (Tuesday) morning at 10 o'clock.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 23.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice PARSONS.)

For consent decree.

174-92—Pestonjee, R and K—Vallavahoo and others vs Lilladhur Shamjee—Bhaishanker and K.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Causes.

153-92—Mansuklal, D and J—Shankerprasad Hariprasad and another vs. Thakore Shri Kayathai Karsonsingjee.

263-92—Payne, G and S—L A Blascheck and another vs Dav das Damodherdas.

273-92—Thakurdas, D and C—Rehmoobhoy Allana and others vs Bhimjee Assur.

274-92—Bhaishanker and K—Rahimtoola Khulukdina vs Jan Mahomed Khulukdina.

276-92—Little, S F and N—John Crop vs R Entwistle.

280-92—Thakordas, D and C—Rehmubhai Allana and others vs Peera Dhiram.

Postponed Long Causes.

618-91—Bhaishanker and K—Nursoo Kooneri Nayek Vanjee vs Esmail Mahomed and another—Wadia and G.—Part heard.

604-91—In person (a pauper)—Morlee Ruckmabai Telin vs Sha Ruttonsi Bhimsi and others—In person.

141-91—Bhaishunker and K—Sarabhai Magabhai vs Madhewlal Chotalalaud others—Mansuklal, D and H.

204-91—J C Canna—Charles A. Turner vs. Rehmanjia Khanbhai and others—H S Dikshit and P G and S.

76-92—Payne, G and S—Rampurtab Samrutraj and others vs Foolbai—D S Garud.

Defended New Long Causes.

192-92—Khunderao Morojee—Goswami Shri Girdharjee Maharaj Shri Govindrajee Maharaj vs Tikait Nagindas Vithuldas—Payne, G and S.

199-92—In person—Ayeeshabai vs Shaik Dawood Shaik Jaffer—In person.

200-92—Edgelow and G—Kamyalal Joynarayen vs Bhugwandas Ramjeedas and another—R S Brown and Co.

221-92—Chalk, W and S—Balabhai Maghanlal and another vs Cullianjee Nursey—Mansuklal, D and J.

222-92—In person—Thucker Jaitha Harichand vs Thucker Jaitha Dhunjee—E Wilkin.

226-92—In person—Hajeebhoy Dada vs Ebrahim Mahomed Sachoo and others—In person.

228-92—Little, S F and N—The Revd J C Herdman and others vs Harilal Kasidas Choksey—J C Canna.

230-92—K J Mantri—Lukhmidas Topan vs Ahmed Allana and others—Framjee and Moos.

234-92—Mansukal, D and J—Jamnadas Geogabhai vs The Jadowjee Raghowjee Manufacturing Co—Pestonjee, R and K.

Postponed New Long Causes.

419-91—In person a pauper—Annajee Rowjee vs Kondaja Kanajee—In person.

564-91—Bhaishanker and K—Chatoorbhooj Moorarjee vs Dayal Narron and another—Crawford B and Co.

424-91—Jamsetji Nanabhai Jodhpore Lilladhur and another vs Dewcurn Nathoo—Payne, G and S.

616-91—Payne G and S—Gangabai vs Valaibai—Roughton and B.

377-91—Khunderow M—Thaker Tricumdas Mooljee and others vs Thakar Khimjee Vullubhdas—Ardasir, H & D.

578-91—Khundrow M—Thacker Tricumdas Mooljee and others vs Thakar Khimjee and others—Ardasir, H and D and Bhaishanker and K.

CRICKET.

MILITARY MEDICAL VS. CUSTOMS C. C.

A MATCH was played on the Cooperage between the above-mentioned teams on Saturday, the 25th, resulting in a win for the former on the 1st innings by 36 runs. The batting of W. Netscher for the Medicos was a remarkable feature of the day, whilst the bowling of Messrs. W. Parrott and A. Simpson was a deserved success, the former taking 5 wickets at a cost of 10 runs, the latter 4 wickets for 9 runs. For the Customs T. Reid and H. Forde scored 7 and 6 respectively. The bowling of L. Crowley who captured 5 wickets at a cost of 12 runs was remarkable.

MILITARY MEDICAL VS. CUSTOMS C. C.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
C Kelly, b Crowley	0	b Kelly	15
T Twells, run out	1	b Simpson	3
A Simpson, b Crowley	0	b Simpson	0
W Parrott, b Crowley	0	c Reid, b Simpson	0
W Netscher, not out	32	c and b Kelly	15
W Wakeman, b Crowley.....	2	b Simpson	0
R Hardaker, c Forde, b Kelly..	0	c Smith, b Kelly	0
W Lambert, b Reid	7	b Simpson	0
C Maine, b Kelly	0	c Boylette, b Simpson.	0
W Kirkpatrick, c Higgins, b Reid	4	b W Simpson	1
W St J Hussey, c Crowley, b Reid.....	6	not out	0
Extras	6	Extras.....	2
Total..	58	Total..	35

CUSTOMS C. C.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
E Smith, b Simpson	0	to bat.	
J Kelly, b Parrott	0		
J Simpson, st Kelly, b Simpson.	0	b Simpson.....	4
H Forde, l.b.w, Parrott	6	to bat.	
W Otto, b Simpson	3	b Parrott	6
W Jackson, b Simpson	0	c Parrott, b Simpson...	6
P Boylette, b Parrott	7	not out	4
T Reid, not out	7	b Simpson	0
G Kelly, b Parrott	3	not out	5
L Crowley, b Parrott.....	0	to bat.	
J Higgins, run out	0		
Extras	3	Extras	3
Total.....	22	Total...	23

MUNICIPAL CRICKET CLUB vs. B. B. & C. I. R. C.C.

A match was played last Saturday between these clubs, which resulted in a win for the Municipal team. The following are the scores :—

M. C. C.	
Dattaram Pundlik, b Mackeson	4
C M Patel, run out Robinson	3
E J Hall, c and b Collins	31
S P Pochanawalla, b Cookman.....	13
S K Kaka, b Cookman	7
B Bhesha, b Cookman	4
S Tomlinson, not out	9
Dorabji Hirjibhoy, b Collins	2
Ruttonji Nowroji, b Collins	5
Narayen Sittaram, st Robinson, b Collins.....	0
H Lilly, c and b Cookman	1
Extras.....	4
Total.....	78

B. B. & C. I. R. C. C.	
Mackeson, c Tomlinson, b Hale.....	0
Printer, b Kaka	16
Powers, b Kaka	4
Tittle, b Hale	0
Cookman, run out Pochkhanawalla.....	2
Owen, c and b Hale.....	5
Robinson, b Kaka.....	0
Collins, b Hale	0
Nash, b Kaka	0
Davern, not out	0
White, b Kaka	0
Extras.....	7
Total.....	40

THE JOHN BRIGHT vs. THE YOUNG ZOROASTRIAN C. C.

This match was played on the Esplanade on Sunday between the John Bright C. C. and the Young Zoroastrian C. C., and resulted in the defeat of the former by 2 runs in the first innings. The John Bright was very heavily handicapped through the unavoidable absence of Messrs. Pavri, Gagrat, Doctor, and Reporter, while the Young Zoroastrian marshalled out its full force on the field.

[**Details of several other cricket matches are unavoidably crowded out.]

OVERBRIDGES IN BOMBAY.

The Municipal Commissioner of Bombay has addressed the following letter to the Municipal Corporation on the subject of overbridges in Falkland Road, Waree Bunder, and Queen's Road :—

Bombay, 21st June, 1892.

To the Municipal Secretary.

Sir,—Referring to Corporation Resolution No. 1720, of 6th instant, I have the honour to report as follows :—

FALKLAND ROAD BRIDGE.

A revised plan of a 45' bridge has been prepared, and various details in connection with it are under discussion with the Railway Engineers. These will, I hope, soon be satisfactorily settled.

WAREE BUNDER BRIDGE.

The Corporation probably remember that the scheme for this bridge was formerly shelved, because the Port Trustees insisted on annexing to their consent to pay the cost of the south approach the stipulations that the Municipality should not only pay for the north approach (which they were willing to do), but bind themselves to complete within a given number of years a broad road through to the Tank Bunder property of the Trust. This road would cost something like seven lakhs of rupees, and the Municipality very naturally declined to commit themselves to any guarantee on the subject. The road, no doubt, will have to be made sooner or later after the bridge is built, but a positive promise to make it within a given time was felt to be, and would be, inexpedient. The subject was again brought before the Port Trustees in September last by a Government Resolution, and I am happy to say that the Trustees have now with regard to the objectionable condition above referred to, and have passed a resolution which practically comes to this : that they will bear the cost of the south approach, if the Municipality will pay for that to the north. This is perfectly reasonable and is what the Municipality formerly consented to. The matter will be brought before the Corporation as soon as the survey of the north approach is complete, and a definite plan and estimate are ready to be laid before them.

CHOWPATTY BRIDGE.

A bridge at this point was recommended by the Extension Committee (provided the suggestion for a bridge at Marine Lines was not approved by Government) and a Committee of the Corporation reported, and their report was approved by the Corporation and sent on to Government, that they approved the recommendation to erect an overbridge at Chowpatty. Subsequently to this the Government Committee, which is generally known as the Overbridges Committee, was appointed, and the Municipality were represented on it by the Commissioner (Sir Charles Ollivant) and the chairman, Standing Committee (Dr. Blaney.) This Committee recommended for immediate construction, among others, the Marine Lines Overbridge, and gave it as their opinion that, if this was done, there was no need of a bridge at Chowpatty at all. Their report with the Government Resolution on it was forwarded by Government to the Corporation on 28th October, 1890, and recorded by the Corporation at their meeting of 1st December, 1890. Considerable progress has been made in determining the size, direction, and other particulars relating to the Marine Lines Overbridge, but all question of an overbridge at Chowpatty has been abandoned as the records of the Corporation sufficiently show. Personally, I am of opinion that the transfer of the site of the bridge from Chowpatty to Marine Lines is one that the Corporation ought not to approve. It will not, as far as I can see, be one whit more convenient except that it will enable carriage folk to "eat the air" on a larger extent of the sea-face, while it will entail on the Corporation the construction of an excessively expensive road from Chowpatty to Marine Lines, and for a part of the distance, probably, a sea-wall.—I have, &c.,

H. A. ACWORTH, Commissioner.

PROPOSED BUILDING OF A PRIMARY SCHOOL.

THE following is the Government Resolution regarding the application for grant-in-aid made by the Bombay Municipal Corporation for building a primary school over the Bhooleshwur Market. :—

The Director of Public Instruction should inform the Corporation of the City of Bombay that Government are prepared to abide by their undertaking to assist the Corporation in the erection of a school-house for primary education in Bombay on the usual terms fixed by the Grant-in-aid Code. But, at the same time, it should be pointed out that this pledge does not involve Government in contributing towards an unnecessary expensive style of building or in indulging in ornate architecture for a primary school. Government are advised that a substantial school-house of the ordinary kind, giving accommodation equivalent to that provided by the designs now sent in, could be built for something less than Rs. 60,000. Subject, then, to the prescribed condition, embodied in the rules, Government sanction the registration of a grant of Rs. 30,000 to be paid from the provision annually assigned for the building grants. The grant will be No. 31 in the list A, appended to Government Resolution No. 1069, dated the 23rd May, 1892.

2. The Public Works Department should be asked meanwhile under what conditions the site for the market was given, in order that the question of site may be determined.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Nuddia, 1,912 tons, Captain A B Cave, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Nowshera, 1,938 tons, Captain W B Smith, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via Coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE s s Darlington, 1,625 tons, Captain E Gibb, arrived in harbour yesterday from Middlesbro (28th May), with a cargo of railway materials. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Nawab, 2,041 tons, Captain W Mathewson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via Coast ports, with a general cargo and Mr W Shaw and two children as passengers.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian steamer Singapore, Captain G. Parodi, sailing from Victoria Dock at 11 a.m. :—For Genoa.—Mr. Armatti, Mr. H. Rose and one friend, Mr. Mafessanti, Mr. Cenasco and Mr. Antonio and one friend. For Aden.—Mr. Ruttonjee Cowasji and one deck passenger.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P & O Co's s s Thames, 2,104 tons, Captain W A Seaton, arrived in harbour yesterday from China via Colombo, with Her Majesty's China and Australian Mails, a general cargo and the following passengers :—From Kobe—Mr Joseph Janni. From Hong Kong—Mr. Kavaranna, Mr. Curseljee and Mr J B Mistry. From Singapore—Mr J M deLonge and Mr A Chitermul. From Sydney—Captain D Haig and Mr Hope. From Melbourne—Mr P Macintosh. From Adelaide—Mr Goinbridge. From Colombo—Mr Hutchings, Mr Jellieve, Mr Fair, Mr Tinckon and Major J ai Bhai. From different ports—137 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JUNE 27.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds	Company or Agents.
S.S. C. Branch..	1616	Pitchers	A	J Mackintosh
,, Volturno ..	1530	Ormiston	B	F Muir & Co
,, Nuddea	1068	McAllister	C	B & P S N Co
,, Mobile	916

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The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1: each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 27.

IN the absence of any commercial or financial advices through Reuter beyond those chronicled in our report under Saturday evening's date, our present news in this column is entirely of a local character.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Dec.	Rs.	80,221
" " Branches	Inc.	"	4,66,864
Other Deposits	"	"	12,02,139
Government Securities	Dec.	"	32,365
Loans	"	"	15,41,347
Bills Discounted	"	"	9,79,848
Cash with other Banks	Inc.	"	2,29,395
Cash and Currency Notes	"	"	38,07,245

The increase of 25½ lakhs in the Presidency Bank's Cash Balance disclosed by the last Return has been followed in the week just ended by a further addition of some 38 lakhs, bringing up the Balance to 208¾ lakhs. Unlike the movement shown by the previous figures, however, those composing the Statement of Affairs issued this afternoon, point in every item, indicating the state of the trade demand for money, to a further falling off in that direction. It will be seen from the comparison given above that there had been a material accession to Private Deposits during the past week, while both Loans and Bills Discounted had decreased largely in the aggregate, the total diminution in trade requirements being represented by 37¼ lakhs—thus accounting for nearly all the increase in the balance.

Although, as previously stated, the uneasiness induced in native commercial circles by the stoppage of the New Oriental Bank subsided after an exhibition of mistrust in another direction which was found to have been wholly unfounded, there is still a disposition in the Bazaar to spread rumours of a disquieting kind on the slightest pretence, as has been the case to-day in a direction which it will serve no good purpose even to indicate.

COTTON has remained very quiet here to-day, with only a small business passing, but with prices showing no quotable change. The only transactions reported are the purchase of 300 bales of Julgaum, at Rs. 172, and 100 Compta at Rs. 172 by exporters; and of 300 Ojein, at Rs. 164-5; and 250 Nugger, at Rs. 175 by the Mills.

WHEAT has remained quiet in tone to-day with purchases for export on a very small scale; but Saturday's quotations are repeated all round.

SEEDS are steady at Saturday's enhanced rates for *Lin* and *Rape*; but only a moderate business has been done.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows—

Cotton	5,162	bales.
Wheat	31,038	cwts.
Linseed	11,410	"
Rapeseed	5,845	"
Gingelly	688	"
Poppyseed	2,377	"
Groundnuts	914	"
Castorseed	6,816	"

FREIGHTS are dull. Tonnage has been offering at Saturday's rates, but there are only takers at 6d. per ton less. Business has been done for Liverpool, *via* Kurrachee, for June-July shipment, at 12s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened this morning with a quiet feeling at 1s. 3 17-32 to 9-16d. for three months' sight Credits, and at 1s. 3 7-16d. for Telegraphic and Demand, for ready and forward delivery, and at the latter rate we heard of a moderate amount being taken for June-July; but of Merchants' Bills the market appears to be as bare as ever, and even at the lower rate of 1s. 3 17-32d. we have not heard of anything coming out, and the market closed quiet and steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 7-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 7-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3 ¼d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 3 17-32 to 9-16d.	"
Francs do.	1'63¾ to 164	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER was quoted during the greater part of the day at about Saturday's final rates for Fours, at 108 1-16 for cash; 107 15-16 for the near settlement; and 107 11-16 for the July account; but the tone of the market was not strong, and before the close a decline of ¼ per cent. was quoted, the Money price leaving off at 107 15-16. For 4½ per cent. 107½ is now the rate.

SHARES.—We have again hardly any movement to note in this market, the tone of which keeps very quiet, while prices generally are unchanged. Orient al Life shares are Rs. 8 higher.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 25.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull and irregular. Surats dull.
Good Dhollera 3 7-16
The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2¾ per cent. Consols	96⅛
3 per cent. Rentes	98⅝
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107⅛
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	69⅛
4½ per cent. "	69½
Bar Silver	40⅛

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

HONGKONG, JUNE 27.

The s.s. Thibet arrived here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 25.

The Hall Line steamer Methley Hall left here yesterday evening.

ADEN, JUNE 25.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora left here this evening.

COLOMBO, JUNE 27.

The French mail steamer Sydney arrived from China.

The Italian steamer Bormida, which left Bombay on the 15th instant, arrived at Singapore, on the 26th.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending June 25, as compared with the statement of June 18, 1892:—

LIABILITIES.	June 18. Rs.	June 25. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	34,50,000	34,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	56,60,880	55,80,668
Do. do. at Branches	40,52,944	45,19,808
Other Deposits	3,62,92,561	3,74,93,629
Post Bills	4,363	4,363
Cash Credits, undrawn	11,18,503	36,95,063
Rs.	6,35,79,650	6,47,44,992
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities.	1,14,42,474	1,14,10,109
Cash Credits on do. do.	57,82,326	86,14,016
Loans do. do.	1,18,73,576	1,33,32,229
Current Accounts overdrawn	3,083	5,239
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,03,87,581	91,07,733
Stamps, &c.	19,625	19,611
Dead Stock Rs. 6,77,452		
Applied in reduction " 2,85,000	3,92,452	3,92,452
Bullion	4,41,340	2,39,710
Cash Balances with other banks.	1,64,699	3,33,359
Cash and Currency Notes	1,70,72,635	2,05,79,863
Rs.	6,35,79,650	6,47,44,992

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 27th June, 1892.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..
Teheran	27	1	8 p.m.	1	38
Suez	27	2	55 p.m.	..	10

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m. on 27th June, 1892.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	12	..	1
" Kurrachee	..	13	..	2
" Madras	..	40	..	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

AT SEA.

DEATH.

SKILLING—April 17, on board the steamship Japan, two days after leaving Penang for Calcutta, of heat apoplexy, James M Skilling, late an Inspector in the 1st Perak Sikhs Police Force, Straits Settlements, Taiping, aged 27 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

CROW—June 21, at Esher, Murree, the wife of Veterinary Captain Crow, A V D, of a son (still-born.)

DEATHS.

ANGELO—June 11, at Ivy Cottage, Mussoorie, John Raymond, the dearly loved son of Major J W E Angelo, 12th Kelat-i-Ghilzai Regiment.

FLETCHER—June 16, at her residence, Summer House, Ootacamund, Rosa Anne, widow of Mr F Fletcher, aged 75.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JUNE 28, 1892.

THE second reading discussion of the Mhowra Bill on Saturday was marked by an episode which, though we have no desire to give undue prominence to it, cannot well pass without notice. His Excellency the Governor, dealing in a characteristically frank and outspoken way with the opposition of many kinds which the Bill had encountered, proceeded to give reasons which, in his view, detract somewhat from the *prima facie* significance of the fact that the press of this Presidency has with virtual unanimity condemned the Bill. Lord Harris's view is that the unanimous opposition of the press in India does not mean as much as it would in England, where the Government of the day has its own party organs, ready to state a case for its measures more effectively than it could be stated by discussion in the Legislature. We miss, in India, his Excellency thinks, the full discussion from both points of view which is given where a party press exists, and consequently, though the Bombay press is upon many questions thoroughly impartial, and extremely well-conducted, when it opposes Government there is no means of equal value for putting the argument for a Government measure before the public. We trust that in thus summarising Lord Harris's views in anticipation of the publication of the full text of his remarks, we are doing him no injustice. For his Excellency's contention is one with which it is exceedingly difficult to concur. A party press has its uses, but as an aid to the ascertainment of truth upon measures of public policy it suffers from certain obvious defects. The defence which it offers for the measures of the Government which it supports is usually excessive and often insincere; the criticism which it directs upon the measures of the party that it opposes is always wanting in restraint, and seldom abounds in generosity or in really enlightening power. Its advocacy, being necessarily perfunctory, has to be taken subject to such an inevitable discount that it is somewhat astonishing to find Lord Harris sighing in a strange land for championship of such dubious utility. He has to deal here with a European press, at all events, which endeavours to take the measures of his Government upon their merits. Some of our contemporaries there no doubt are who are "agin the Government," whatever acts of the administration may be under consideration. But some of us are so far free from hostile prepossessions that our native contemporaries when they wish to say unpleasant things concerning us call us "an official press," and fix upon us the stigma of being apologists of the Government. If Lord Harris has done nothing else by his unexpected declaration last Saturday, he has severely discouraged compliments of that kind for the future. But he has not, we ventured to think, deprived the unanimous opposition of the press to this particular measure of any of its significance. The fact that, being under no sectional or party obligation, the Bombay press is free to deal with questions upon their merits, adds to the weight of its advocacy of a Government measure, and assuredly it does not detract from the significance of its opposition. If in this particular controversy the press had been unanimous on the side of the Government, we doubt if anyone in the Legislative Council—either the President or anyone else—would have warned the public against attaching too much importance to this concert of views on the ground that the Bombay press, not being divided into "official" and "non-official," there had been no one to give literary expression to the case against the measure. His Excellency, who can see both sides of a question as well as most men, scarcely needs to be reminded that if the principle which he has laid down is valid, it must be as applicable to one set of circumstances as to another—to unanimous approval no less than to unanimous dissent. There are times when this same press, whose only weakness seems to be that it endeavours to deal with public policy without bias, is found agreeing in support of the acts of Government. Does that agreement lose any of its value because it is spontaneous, or are we to look for greater enlightenment hereafter, when opinions are to be supplied to order, the Government being supported by one set of papers whose mission is to support, and opposed by another set whose mission is to oppose? We shall not suggest an explanation for the unanimity with which Government policy upon this question has been opposed. It is not without significance that some of the opposition has come from quarters in which the Abkari policy of the Government has until now been supported, as we have always thought, with more energy than discrimination. Here, at all events, there were no unfavourable prepossessions, nor we hope has our own criticism of the Abkari Department in the past been so little discriminating that we could be supposed to be committed to a line hostile to the Government upon any and every Abkari measure that might be brought in. For example, we strenuously opposed the minimum guarantee principle, whether applied to liquor licenses or to the sale of opium. When Government three years ago so far modified the system in vogue as to make the guarantee no longer operate as an incitement to the liquor contractor to unduly push his sales, there seemed to us to be little to censure in the policy of the Department, and we frankly said so. If any member of the Government thinks that in the independent press of this Presidency there is any disposition to oppose, for opposition's sake, the measures of any department of the administration, the notion may at once be abandoned. So far as we know, no journal whose support or censure need be seriously regarded is either hostile or friendly to Government, as such. On the other hand there is no need to say that the English press in this Presidency has by no means lost its traditional capacity for conflict of judgment. If Lord Harris were to turn to the records of his predecessor's administration he would learn that during that period the Government had on occasion the advantage of strong and independent journalistic support, as well as the stern discipline of relentless opposition. On other questions that have arisen since then the local press has sometimes been as greatly divided, yet the Government have as often as not had friendly interpreters of their policy. We put it with some confidence to Lord Harris that he has lost nothing from the fact that his measures have not been presented to the public by perfunctory apologists who have approved of them because it was their business to approve of them. And although this particular Bill might have benefited by a larger support than has been given to it in the press, is there not, in the very limited nature of the defence that has been offered for it outside the Council Hall, a suggestion that after all the unprofessional public are as suspicious of the measure as the journalists themselves? We have given the freest currency to all that has been sent us in favour of the Bill, and the letters from that side that have appeared in our columns have been fully entitled to the hospitality that we have been able to give them. If we could have supported the Bill we should have done so gladly. We have given reasons for the attitude that we have taken up in regard to it—reasons which should certainly carry the greater weight from the fact that we have a case to state for no one but the public. If there are any members of the Government who think that the introduction of a party press into India would be a desirable addition to our institutions we cannot agree with them, and we suspect that before Lord Harris has left India he will recognise that the operation of an independent criticism at the side of the Administration is on the whole a more useful aid to Government than the advocacy of a press predisposed to extenuate all its shortcomings, and to think extravagantly of all that it does well.

IN commenting three months since upon the finding of the Commission appointed by the North-West Provinces Government to try the charges against Mr. Wheeler we observed: "It is less painful to think of a member of the Judicial service as being grossly careless than as being grossly untruthful as well, and when the former theory is capable of being harmonized with the salient facts of the case there is much to be said for choosing it. However, Mr. Wheeler has exhibited himself as so absolutely wanting in all the qualities that go to complete the judicial and the official character, that it is difficult to see how, under the most favourable view of the case, he can be retained in responsible Government service." The Government of India, in deciding upon the Commissioners' report, have taken precisely this view of the case. They have acquitted Mr. Wheeler on all the four charges connected with the judgment in Devi Pershad's case—a judgment that was never written, according to the view of the Allahabad Government and of the Commissioners, and that was written and lost, according to Mr. Wheeler's own account of the matter. As to the fifth charge, that of neglecting to file an application for execution of a decree against himself, though the Supreme Government held that in this matter his conduct was censurable, it was not censurable to a degree that would justify his dismissal for that alone. It will be remembered that Mr. Wheeler stoutly denied the first four charges: the fifth he admitted, pleading as an extenuating circumstance the fact that was indubitably proved in evidence that the decree-holder had no desire that it should be actually executed, but only to bring pressure to bear upon him. Now, there can be no doubt that the Government of India have taken the right view of the charges relating to the Devi Pershad judgment. They hold that it is not proved that Mr. Wheeler did not write the judgment. They would not have gone far beyond the record if they had said that on the evidence it was highly probable that he did. It may be said that in the nature of things it would have been almost impossible to prove the negative proposition. If that is so, why did the Local Government, when they had the choice between a charge almost impossible of proof, and a charge so easily to be proved on the evidence as one of gross and culpable carelessness, elect for the one and leave the other out of the indictment? Here was the initial blunder, and it was a serious one. We say no more regarding the Commissioners' way of appreciating evidence than this—that no grand jury at home would have found even a true bill upon the four counts relating to this missing judgment. The result of the mistake that the local Government has made is that an officer who has unquestionably done deplorably bad work is put in the way of gaining sympathy to which on his own merits he is certainly not entitled, and that the Supreme Government is put under the anomalous necessity of having to dismiss a man who has been acquitted of all the charges made against him. For, after the picture of the way in which judicial work has been done at Jaunpore that was presented before the Commissioners, it was impossible that Mr. Wheeler should remain in Government service. We remarked at the time that "the most earnest plea that we might put in for indulgence for Mr. Wheeler would have to be conditioned by a plea that whatever course of mercy may be followed in regard to him the interests of the public and of orderly regular administration may not suffer." And in this view the Government of India have been compelled to concur. "Having regard," they say, "to Mr. Wheeler's character as an officer as displayed in this case and in his previous history" they have come to the conclusion that he must be compulsorily retired. This is an administrative necessity which cannot be evaded, and the imperativeness of which is in no way affected by the deplorable unwisdom of the methods that have been resorted to to bring Mr. Wheeler to account. That he will be treated with consideration in deciding the terms upon which he is to quit the service may, we hope, be taken for granted.

THE Government have issued a resolution declining to sanction any works for the outfall of sewage of Colaba Point, or any works for the clarifying of sewage in that quarter of the City. This decision, which is in accordance with the previous refusal of Government to sanction Mr. Baldwin Latham's proposal to remove the outfall for the whole island from Worlee to the Prongs—the best scheme that could be designed if the whole City of Bombay were now to be constructed for the first time, on an ideal plan. The Military Department was consulted by the Government in regard to the proposal to drain the southern section of the city into the sea at or near Colaba Point, and the adverse decision was arrived at in consultation with the military authorities. The only alternative is to pump the sewage of the Colaba Peninsula into the main sewer near the Fort, and send it under the Queen's Road to the outfall at Worlee. The proposal for which sanction was asked was not feasible. The cost of making a special local drain through the hard rock of Colaba with the gradients so adverse would be prohibitive—to say nothing of the objections to the creation of another Worlee nuisance adjacent to the military barracks, which have been built in Upper Colaba at considerable outlay. The Acting Executive Engineer, who was directed to draw up the estimates for an outfall at Colaba, reported strongly against it on both engineering and financial grounds. That proposal being now laid at rest, it may be hoped that the necessary steps will be forthwith taken to drain Colaba in the only way practicable, by improving the local system and linking it to the general system by a pumping station. Just where that pumping station should be located has yet to be settled, and we by no means envy the individual, Commissioner or Engineer, upon whom will fall the invidious duty of selecting the site. But a site must be found if the present insanitary condition of Colaba is to be dealt with, and the foreshores, east and west alike, rescued from pollution.

BUT there is another large district—far larger than Colaba, and a much more important residential quarter—which is in even worse case in respect to drainage. On Malabar Hill the complaint is not that the drainage is defective; there is no drainage at all. The sullage water of the kitchens and outhouses, the washings of every stable, are deposited in the compound of every bungalow. This is the case in respect of the smallest as well as the largest residences, many of which pay heavy house duty, assessed on rents which in other cities would be deemed exorbitant. There is not a drain of any kind in any part of this great area. Buildings have multiplied, and in some parts of the hill there is a dangerous approach to overcrowding. The practice of pouring the sullage and all waste water into the compounds, where it for the most part remains, is not of yesterday—it has been in operation for years, and the present condition of the subsoil may be conceived. Unquestionably this state of things is answerable for much of the fever which is of constant recurrence in certain parts of Malabar Hill, a locality that from its elevation, and with the sea on both sides, ought to be the healthiest part of the Island. The large village of Walkeshwar, with its sacred shrines which attract pilgrims from all parts of India, and to which on certain Hindu holidays men, women, and children flock in tens of thousands from morning till night, has no drainage. The foreshore on the north side, even in the immediate vicinity of Government House, is foul to a degree, of which few of the residents on the part of the Hill occupied by European and other inhabitants of the better class, have the faintest notion. This is not a creditable state of affairs in the Bombay West End. We earnestly claim the attention of the Municipal Commissioner, the Health Department, and the Corporation to the necessity of forthwith taking steps to improve matters in that residential quarter, which in many respects is strangely neglected. Indignant complaints on the subject have reached us, and suggestions have been made to call a public meeting to protest against insanitary conditions which constitute a serious danger to the health of the residents. The practice of depositing the sullage in the compounds can surely be put an end to, without resort to the machinery of agitation on the subject. The Health Department having accomplished that duty the Engineers should be instructed to draw up a comprehensive scheme for the drainage of Malabar Hill.

IN the discussion on Mr. Baines's paper on the Indian Census at the Society of Arts, Sir George Birdwood said that the obstacles presented in India to scientific research were often very amusing. In his first medical appointment at Sholapore, it was a part of his duty to record the daily rainfall, a work in which he took the greatest interest, an interest with which his Hindu assistant seemed to show the liveliest sympathy. But gradually a xanthic tint in the gauge, and the uniformity of the daily returns, aroused his suspicions, and on inquiring closely into the matter, he found that his assistant had for weeks been playing the part of Jupiter Pluvius, out of sheer good nature to gratify his (Sir George Birdwood's) youthful enthusiasm. By a singular coincidence when in after-years he had to prepare the weekly rain returns for the whole Presidency of Bombay, he found the rainfall for the Esplanade had been vitiated for years by the contributions of a favourite dog to the gauge exposed in the hospital compound of the Marine Battalion every monsoon.

LORD Dufferin, a Paris correspondent says, shows as hospitable a spirit as her Majesty's Ambassador in Paris as he did while Viceroy of India or Governor General of Canada. There was to be another garden party on Saturday, 11th inst., and on Tuesday night, 7th inst., a diplomatic dinner, followed by a reception, given in compliment to the new United States Minister, Mr. Coolidge, with whom was Mrs. Sears, his daughter. M. and Madame Ribot, M., Madame, and Mlle. de Freycinet, Baron and Baroness de Mohrenheim, and other distinguished persons were asked to meet Mr. Coolidge, who is whiteheaired, hale, of a straight carriage, and direct manner. He strikes one as a man of intellectual as well as business tastes and pursuits. He has not yet presented his credentials. Lady Dufferin wore a white silk dress with gold lace trimming, high puffed short sleeves spangled with gold, and a diamond tiara and ornaments.

AN advance of Rs. 15,000 has been made to each battalion of the 3rd Gurkhas at Almora for the provision of supplies on account of the scarcity in the Kumaon district.

A LONDON correspondent writes to a Glassgow paper:—The Postmaster-General has not forgotten his Hindustani, and the other day might have been seen piloting a middle-aged native Indian lady of quality about the lobbies, and talking amiably in her own tongue. This strange, dusky princess wore a dress of cool and refreshing raiment. It was Surah silk in cream, yellow and pink, with coils of pearl in the hair, and a lace mantilla, which half encircled a face out of which blazed lustrous black eyes. A necklace of Alexandrite stones, together with gold bangles, completed the toilet of Sir James Fergusson's interesting charge.

A TERRIBLE accident happened at Sheerness on June 4 in connection with the operations to test the efficiency of the scheme of land defence at the entrances to the Rivers Thames and Medway. The day's programme included practice at moving targets with the 38-ton 12·5-inch rifled muzzle-loading guns, which are the heaviest mounted in the stronghold. A number of Royal Artillery and Royal Engineer officers, including the principal officers of the Thames District, watched the operations. The practice had been rather slow on account of delays caused by small craft crossing the range, but the results of the firing were exceedingly good. The accident occurred just as the operations were being brought to a close. It seems that the 38-ton

TELEGRAM'S.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ELECTION RIOTING AT CORK.

LONDON, JUNE 27.

Serious election riots took place at Cork yesterday, between the rival factions. Many houses were wrecked, and Mr. O'Brien was mobbed. The police for a long time were powerless against the rioters, many of whom were injured.

MR. GLADSTONE'S CONDITION.

Mr. Gladstone is confined to the house.

The doctors report that his eye is in no danger.

The missile thrown at Mr. Gladstone was a ginger-bread nut, and hopes are entertained that he will be able to proceed shortly on his Midlothian tour.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL'S ADDRESS.

Lord Randolph Churchill in his address to his constituents, says that Home Rule is impracticable and unnecessary, and would furthermore be a national folly and productive of Imperial ruin.

RELIEF OF TROOPS AT GILGIT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 27.

The relief of the detachment of the 1st Battalion 5th Gurkhas, at Gilgit, has been decided upon; the 15th Sikhs will probably provide the detachment required.

AFGHAN NEWS.

It is reported that in the recent fighting with the Hazaras of Oruzghan, the Afghan troops lost fifteen hundred, killed and wounded, chiefly among the irregulars. This loss has probably induced the Amir to signify his intention of making an amicable settlement.

There is no foundation whatever for the reports that are current in Afghanistan that the Amir has applied to the Government of India for assistance in suppressing the internal disturbances. In fact, in his Highness' present mood this would be the last thing he would think of doing.

THE REMOVAL OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT TO THE HILLS.

The Madras Press is just at present making much of the report that the removal of the Local Government to the hills was decided upon, and subsequently countermanded. As a matter of fact, nothing is certainly known about the intentions of Lord Wenlock's Government in this respect.

FELLOWSHIP OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Mr. Alexander Pedler, Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal, has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. His name was among fifteen selected by the Committee of the Society, and in his case his selection seems to have meant election. He well deserves the honour, for he has done excellent scientific work in India.

MR. CONWAY'S EXPLORATION.

Mr. Conway, with his Alpine guides, has had to abandon his attempt to ascend the Rakapushi Peak for the present owing to bad weather. He has, however, made an excellent map of the glaciers to the south of the mountains leading into the Gilgit Valley. In the Bagrot Valley alone there are over one-hundred miles of Glacier. The highest point reached by the party was 18,000 feet. A peak about 24,000 feet high would have been tried had not the weather proved unfavourable. This exploration of the stupendous mountain ranges near Gilgit is not without its dangers. Several exciting adventures are recorded. Lieutenant Bruce, 5th Gurkhas, who accompanies Mr. Conway, was nearly swept away by one avalanche. He and a few Gurkhas with him were so close to the descending mass that they actually saw four Ibex carried down within a few yards of them. Mr Conway has now gone to Nagar to explore the Great Biafo Glacier.

THE ESCHEAT SETTLEMENT OF WYNAAD.

TWO MADRAS CIVILIANS SEVERELY CENSURED.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 27.

The long-pending controversy between Mr. Dumergue, Collector, Malabar, and Mr. Stuart, Special Settlement Officer there, has recently been under the consideration of the Government which has ordered the transfer of both the officers from he district, and each has been severely censured; but with regard to the main point of the controversy the Government has expressed its opinion that the escheat settlement of Wynaad by Mr. Stuart was conducted with great care and credit, and that Mr. Dumergue's allegations in respect to it are ill-founded. Mr. Stuart is strongly blamed for vehement language used by him in his correspondence. The *Mail* says the controversy between these officers had tended to the formation of two strong powerful hostile factions in the district, and during the past years the local administrative machinery has been to some extent disorganised. Enquiries are being made as to the position of certain Banks doing business in India, but what ground, if any, there is for any uneasiness I have not been able to trace.

THE INDIAN CURRENCY ASSOCIATION. A BRANCH FOR RANGOON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JUNE 27.

The objects of the Indian Currency Association being strongly supported here a branch of the Association is being formed, under the presidency of Major Temple, president of the Municipality, and a public meeting will shortly be held.

CAMPS OF EXERCISE.

POONA, JUNE 27.

The Poona Volunteer Rifle Corps, the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers, and the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Volunteers have applied for permission to hold camps of exercise during the next cold weather.

RECEPTION AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

His Excellency Lord Harris, Governor of Bombay, held a reception at Government House this evening, which was largely attended.

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 10.

AN OLD-FASHIONED DERBY.

It may seem a far cry back to the Derby of 1892, but no other opportunity of speaking of the race has presented itself to me, and I think I can say something about it which will be entertaining. This great hippic contest resulted in a sensational surprise, and its history will form a most interesting chapter in the chronicles of the Turf. Probably the strange case of Orme will never be satisfactorily explained, and the ill-luck which attended Kingsclere over the famous son of the giant Ormonde did not desert the stable afterwards, for La Fleche, the best filly both of 1891 and 1892 sustained her first defeat, and this mare had to acknowledge the supermacy of a colt which was little thought of as a Derby horse. Lord Bradford's Sir Hugo, the winner, started at such long odds as 40 to 1—precisely the price laid against Doncaster when he conquered Gang Forward. Hermit's price was 1000 to 15. Just prior to the race a well-known sporting writer declared that this year's Derby was the most open since Caractacus was hailed the victor. Strangely enough Caractacus started at 40 to 1. La Fleche was a good second and M. Camille Blanc's Bucentaure, a French candidate against whom 100 to 1 was offered, finished third. Now the prominent position that this horse occupied and the performance of Sir Hugo who was absolutely never dangerous in the Two Thousand Guineas convince me that La Fleche is by no means a really first-class mare, and that at the present time we have really a lot of very moderate horses in England.

AN OLD-FASHIONED SPORTSMAN.

It was a maiden Derby for the owner of Sir Hugo, Lord Bradford; for the trainer Wadlow, of Stanton (Salop), who in Mr. R. Walker's Christmas Carol supplied the second to Gladiateur, while Quicklime occupied the same position in relation to Shotover; and also for the jockey, Allsopp, a slim youth who rode like an old man with a lot of dead weight between him and the horse, as may be imagined when I say that the lad weighs under 7 stones. We must not overlook the fact that no son of Wisdom has previously won the Derby. Now all this is very encouraging. Personally I was delighted that such an old patron of racing as Lord Bradford should at last have realised the ambition of every owner who has any aspirations above gambling on selling races and securing small handicaps. The Duke of Portland not so very long ago declared that rather than run his horses for naught but handicaps and selling races he would retire from the turf altogether. Well, Lord Bradford, who was born in 1819, has been running thoroughbreds for between 30 and 40 years. He will be remembered as Lord Newport, who possessed a small and unimportant stud. Still, in 1864 he was elected a member of the most aristocratic, most exclusive, and most autocratic assembly in the world—the Jockey Club—and he has ever since been a regular attender at their meetings, although he is neither a great turf legislator nor racing rhetorician. He has had some experience of Parliamentary life, and has filled the offices of both Lord Chamberlain and Master of the Horse, the latter dignified position being now held by the Duke of Portland.

LORD BRADFORD'S RACING CAREER.

It was many years before Lord Bradford had any conspicuous successes as a winning owner. Early in his career Black Lily secured some trifling races, and Festival (3yrs 5st 10lbs) carried off the Great Eastern Handicap at Newmarket from 22 others in 1870. In 1877, however, a filly named Manœuvre, ridden by the late Jem Snowden, started at 100 to 1 for the St. Leger, and ran third to the late Lord Falmouth's pair, Silvio and Lady Golightly, who respectively finished first and second. This very Manœuvre is the dam of Sir Hugo, a colt foal that she must have had in her sixteenth year to Wisdom. Thus we see that Hugo was bred privately by his owner at the Wisdom Stud Farm. Perhaps about the best horse that Lord Bradford ever owned was Chippendale, who with the ill-fated Macdonald on his back won the Cesarewitch in 1879. In this year only three-year-olds were placed, and among the beaten lot was the famous mare Dresden China, who, in receipt of 4lbs. from the winner, could only finish third. In 1881 and 1882 Chippendale, carrying 8st. 12lbs., ran second in the Cesarewitch to two such horses as Foxhall and Corrie Roy. In the meantime, in 1880, Chippendale placed Great Metropolitan Stakes to the credit of Lord Bradford. In 1882 the owner of of Sir Hugo had a horse well known by the name of Quicklime, who was another Yellow Jack, as he ran second both in the Two Thousand Guineas and the Derby to Shotover, but the victory of Retreat in the Ascot Stakes was a considerable consolation to his lordship. However, in 1884, Quicklime again showed a fondness for the Epsom course by winning the City and Suburban from a large field.

PATIENCE REWARDED.

Having been thrice placed in classic races, the master of Weston Hall, the country seat of Lord Bradford, in Shropshire, was still anxious to enrol his name high on the scroll of fame, and he started Isobar for the St. Leger of 1885. With Charles Wood on his back Isobar ran second to Melton, beating Lord Cadogan's handsome mare Lonely for this position. In 1888 we most of us remember how Merry Andrew ran away with the Manchester Cup, and carried off the Epsom Grand Prize. In the September of this year Lord Bradford had another "pop" for the St. Leger with Chillington, who also started at 40 to 1, and ran second to Lord Calthorpe's great mare Seabreeze. Next year, in 1889, his lordship's Davenport had a following for the St. Leger, despite the presence of that goldfinder, Donovan, but of course he did not win—having to be content with third place. In 1891 Cuttlestone disappointed Lord Bradford considerably, but Sir Hugo won the Rous Memorial Stakes at Goodwood. Coming events cast their shadows before. Cuttlestone, on the first day of the meeting, won the Epsom Plate—this being his first success for two years. Then on the next day Sir Hugo sent a thrill of joy through the breast of his persevering master by holding the Derby favourite all the way, beating La Fleche cleverly, and rejoicing the hearts of the great army of bookmakers who had most persistently betted against the daughter of St. Simon. Thus we find that after Lord Bradford's colours had been once placed in the Guineas and the Derby, and four times in the St. Leger, this honourable old sportsman realised a victory that has been denied to so many who have coveted it.

ONE NEVER KNOWS A RACEHORSE.

Of late years Lord Bradford has not received too many favours from the fickle goddess of fortune. In 1887 his winnings were only £2,809; in 1888 £5,967; in 1889, £1,024; in 1890, £1,654; and in 1891, £1,964. I am told that his lordship won a handsome yearling bet, and altogether I should think he will remember his 73rd year. When he was congratulated on his success he remarked that he did not think his colt could give La Fleche 5lbs, although he knew that he must run well. Lord Bradford's victories generally have been surprises, for he likes to keep his stable secrets to himself. He is not alone in this respect. The massive Wadlow thought that this colt would win, and many people backed him on that account; but, perhaps, they remembered that the Derby favourite has only proved successful 40 times since the race was instituted in 1780. One of the miserable backers of La Fleche spoke to the Duke of Beaufort after the race. He said, "I thought she couldn't be beaten." "I never think that of any horse," replied the Master of Badminton, and he ought to know. May I personally add that I am very pleased Allsopp rode the winner, for he is a jockey of ability, who had had to fight his way against considerable opposition. If he was unjustly suspended last autumn, he has had great good fortune this season in steering the winners of the Lincolnshire Handicap and the Derby.

THE OAKS.

If La Fleche was not able to secure the Derby she did the next best thing by winning the Oaks, although even the "garter of the turf" did not become hers without a tremendous struggle. Odds of 11 to 8 were betted on La Fleche, and these looked perfectly safe until within 100 yards of the winning post when the daughter of St. Simon was fairly tackled by The Smew, who was only beaten by a head, and that a short head, after a very keen struggle, while Lady Hermit was a very poor third. La Fleche seemed none the worse for her exertions in the Derby, and nothing but a stout heart enabled her to stave off defeat. It must be a pleasure to the Duke of Portland to see that two daughters of St. Simon fought out the issue with such unflinching gameness. La Fleche has just the magnificent bounding-like greyhound action which was noticeable in Memoir, her sister, and Signorina.

THE OWNER OF LA FLECHE.

Baron de Hirsch, the owner of the Oaks heroine, deserves some such encouragement as this. He is the father of Baron Lucien Hirsch who owned Althorp, but who died in 1887. The present Baron de Hirsch registered his colours with the English Jockey club officials in 1889. He was born at Munich in 1831, being the son of a Jewish banker who was so useful to his country that he was created a baron by the late King of Bavaria in 1869. In addition to his own enormous wealth, he married an Antwerp heiress, who brought him a fortune of over half a million. As a very intimate friend of our Prince of Wales it would have been surprising had the Baron not sent his horses to John Porter's stable. He has got his stud together regardless of cost, some of his early purchases including Vasistas for £6,000; Isolation for 3,000 guineas; and Romance for 1,950 guineas; while he bought Fitz Hampton who ran second in the Grand Prix de Paris last year. Then we most of us remember that in 1890 he beat all the previous records by purchasing La Fleche as a yearling for 5,500 guineas. The Duke of Portland persevered to the extent of 3,000 guineas, which was an astounding figure for this cautious young Duke. Then Mr. Jas. Ryan, the trainer, kept bidding on behalf of Mr. Douglas Baird against Lord Marcus Beresford, who stood on the roof of a coach and bid for the Baron, who was seated on the box with the Prince of Wales beside him. When at last the filly was knocked down to Baron de Hirsch for 5,500 guineas there was tremendous cheering. But what, after all, is 5,500 guineas to a man who can't tell what he really is worth to a million or two. The Baron is as generous as he is rich, and we are sure that everyone will wish him luck on the Turf. He is the man who is endeavouring to establish a Jewish colony in South America, so that his Semitic brethren will not be at the mercy of every despotic power in Europe, as they are at the present time. In addition to that it is well known that Baron de Hirsch runs his horses in the interests of the London Hospitals, for it is to these institutions that he devotes the stakes.

THE BLACK BOXER'S TRIUMPH.

The six days, ending June 4th, have constituted a history-making week in this year of grace. On the night of the last day of May, Peter Jackson, the Black, and Frank Patrick Slavin, the White, met for their great boxing match at the National Sporting Club, London. Considering that full details, exhaustive comments and biographical sketches have been published the world over, I do not propose to say a great deal of this boxing contest. It was conducted with due decorum and in perfect order, and after ten rounds fought in 38 minutes Black checkmated White, whose face was disfigured, cut and bruised, and whose arms and hands hung listlessly by his side. Jackson showed himself the cleverest tactician, and when he saw that he had his opponent beaten he displayed a merciful feeling and a chivalry that few white fighters would have manifested. He merely wanted to beat his man; to show that he was the better strategist, the more scientific, the quicker to punish, and the smarter to avoid punishment. He did not desire to either maim or injure his antagonist. Peter Jackson is about the cleverest man in the world with his hands, and yet as modest as a child.

FOOTBALL AND BOXING: WHAT ROT!

Now we all know Mr. Harry Furniss, the artist of *Punch*. Well, he went to the contest, as Lord Lonsdale, the President of the Club, was very anxious that it should be called, and I was pleased to learn from him "that the manly British sport of boxing was raised to a higher standard than ever to the credit of all concerned." Mr. Furniss whould have done well had he confined himself to the contest, and not made comparisons with other sports about which he knows as much as an owl. How can any reasonable being agree with the following paradoxical sentence: "I saw one of the finest living specimens of humanity battered to unconsciousness and carried insensible from the field of battle, but it was a drawing-room entertainment compared with the horseplay of a professional football match." What rot! As I have said before, professionals do not play so fiercely, nor with such enthusiasm and feeling as amateurs; but how many of us who have been watching football for the last twenty years have seen players battered to unconsciousness and carried insensible from the field? I have watched as much football as any man since 1873, but I have never been a witness of anything more serious than a kick on the shins and the breakage of a collar-bone. I fail to see why football should be attacked by a gentleman who has attended a few matches in the course of a lecturing tour.

Sullivan, the great J. L., is now going to meet Corbett, who drew with Jackson. If Sullivan escapes defeat, perhaps he will consent to meet the "coloured pusson," whom he has hitherto treated with lofty disdain. His policy is something like that of the London sporting newspaper, who hoped that Slavin would win because he was a white man—"one of us." Again, I say, what rot! *Palmam qui meruit ferat.*

MILITARY NEWS.

THE leave granted to Lieutenant Witham, Garison Quarter-Master, Fort William, has been cancelled.

LIEUTENANT W. PARRY, Wiltshire Regiment, has been appointed to the 24th Madras Infantry, on probation for the Staff Corps.

LIEUTENANT H. M. BROWNE, 4th Sikhs, passed the Higher Standard in Hindustani on the 6th instant; and Lieutenant A. J. Pilcher, Royal Engineers, the Lower Standard.

CAPTAIN A. C. BATTEN, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Bundelkhand District, has been granted 60 days' privilege leave; and Major W. R. Wynter, 2nd Dragoon Guards, 169 days' leave to England, on private affairs.

THE services of Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant Colonel Spencer, Chief Medical Officer in Rajputana, have been replaced at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief, for appointment to the administrative medical charge of the Presidency district, vice Surgeon-Colonel Morice, proceeded on 8 months' leave to England.

THE undermentioned officers will attend the next Equitation class, which will assemble with the 18th Hussars at Umballa on the 1st July:—Lieutenants C. G. E. Ewart, 5th Bengal Cavalry; G. A. H. Beatty, 9th Bengal Lancers; C. Mackenzie, 13th Bengal Lancers; R. E. Cheyne, 8th Bengal Cavalry; H. C. Holman, 16th Bengal Cavalry; and M. Fitz R. Kindersley, 18th Bengal Lancers.

THE previous decisions of the Government of India, that the system of breeding from mares at remount depots should be discontinued and that the purchase of young stock by the Remount Department should be limited to such animals as, in the opinion of the purchasing officers, will become fit for remounts for British troops, have now been confirmed. The average price to be paid in future for country-bed young stock has been increased by 25 per cent. to encourage breeders.

THE following appointments have been sanctioned:—11th Bengal Lancers.—Captain S. H. B. Hobbs, from 14th Bengal Lancers, to be Squadron Commander. 19th Bengal Lancers.—Lieutenant C. L. Gregory, Royal Irish Fusiliers, to be Officiating Squadron Officer, on probation. 11th Bengal Infantry.—Captain J. Strachey to be Wing Commander, remaining seconded. 12th Bengal Infantry.—Major A. F. Barrow to be Commandant, vice Babington, retired; Major J. W. E. Angelo to be 2nd-in-Command; Captain J. C. B. Craster to be Wing Commander. 32nd Pioneers.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Kelly, from 19th Punjab Infantry, to be Commandant vice Sir B. Bromhead, vacated. 2nd Battalion Wiltshire Regiment.—Lieutenant A. A. S. Barnes to be Acting Paymaster.

THERE have just died in Hungary, at about the same hour, two ladies who served in 1848 in the Revolutionary Army, and fought in several of the fiercest battles dressed in military uniform. One of them was several times promoted, and, under the name of Karl, attained the rank of First Lieutenant of Hussars. At this point, however, an Artillery major stopped her military career by marrying her. The other fought under the name of Josef and was decorated for valour in the field. She married long after the campaign. A Hungarian paper, referring to the two cases, says that about a dozen women fought in 1848 in the Insurrectionary ranks.

THE MISSING MONSOON.

THE P. and O. mail steamer Thames, which arrived in harbour with the Chinese mails yesterday, reports that from Colombo to Bombay there was no rain, and but little wind; such as there was came chiefly from the north-east. A long swell from the west might be taken as an indication of monsoon weather seaward; but unfortunately the P. and O. s. s. Carthage, which arrived on Sunday, reported that no monsoon wind or rain was experienced on the way from Aden.

Yesterday the sky over Bombay was for the most part over-cast, but there was neither wind nor rain, and at intervals the sun shone out brightly.

THE PROPOSED PREVENTIVE INSTITUTE IN INDIA.

PASTEUR AND JENNER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I notice by some of the Indian journals that a movement is on foot to establish a Pasteur Institute in India for the purpose of experimenting on animals, and treating hydrophobia by Pasteur's method of inoculation. To quote from an official report, the argument is, that "M. Pasteur has discovered a method of protection from rabies, comparable with that which vaccination affords against infection from small-pox." Now these methods are by no means comparable or analagous. Jenner introduced an artificial disease called *vaccinia* or cow-pox as a prophylactic to prevent a future attack of small-pox. Pasteur introduced a series of inoculations to counteract the poison of rabies supposed to be already working in the system, after the patient has been attacked by a rabid animal. First of all permit me to observe that it is a mistake on the part of the advocates of the Pasteurian method to assume that Jenner's method has been a success. More than a hundred reputable witnesses have, during the past three years, given evidence against vaccination before the Royal Commission now sitting in London, by reason of its futility as a preventive against small-pox, and its mischievous effects in introducing tuberculosis, erysipelas, syphilis, leprosy, and other diseases. The Fifth Interim Report just issued, has in consequence, condemned the existing vaccination laws on two points hitherto regarded by the medical profession as fundamental. The leading medical journal, *The Lancet* testified in its issue of 15th July, 1871, to 10,000 post-vaccinal deaths from small-pox and 122,000 vaccinated small-pox cases in other words 122,000 vaccine failures in the epidemic of 1871 in England and Wales. Nor have the results of Pasteur's method, which it is now proposed to establish been a whit more successful. I have before me a list of 227 deaths from hydrophobia occurring after Pasteur's so-called preventive treatment, with the names, addresses, dates when attacked, when treated, and when the patient succumbed, with the medical authority.

Mr. Lauder Brunton in his evidence before the Lords Committee, admitted that this table was accurate, and had been drawn up with great care.

It should be noted that a number of these fatalities occurred after most agonizing sufferings, and were due to paralytic rabies, a form of this terrible malady induced by the inoculations. Trusting to your love of fairness for the publication of this letter.—Yours &c.,

WILLIAM TEBB.

Rede Hall, Burstow, Surrey, June 1, 1892.

QUARRY HOLES AT MAHIM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The recent notice in your columns, touching the death of a woman found drowned at Mahim, in a quarry-hole, suggests many grave points for the consideration of our Municipal authorities. These quarry-holes have been a source of nuisance in Mahim to such an extent, and are dug broad-cast without any notice being taken by the Municipal authorities, that the inhabitants of that place were compelled to request the two Municipal Councillors, who represent the Mahim ward, to personally inspect these holes, and to raise a protest in the Corporation in regard to them. The Health Officer for the City of Bombay only recently gave his opinion that these quarry-holes, apart from their unsafe and dangerous situation, are productive of malaria and fever, and during the monsoon are positively dangerous to human life. This has been verified by the over high death-rate at Mahim, and the recent death of a woman in one of these holes. These holes are very large, sometimes twenty to twenty-five feet in diameter and about twenty feet deep. Dr. D'Monte and Mr. Pranjivandas Calliandas, at a special invitation by the rate-payers of Mahim, went to inspect on Sunday last one of these quarry-holes, which is in the centre of an oart and surrounded by many houses and two schools for children. This is a very large quarry-hole, and no precautions are taken to fence it, or otherwise ensure it from danger. The excavations are so very deep, and they are made so very near a public road, that it is a matter of surprise to many why the Municipal authorities allow such dangerous holes to be dug without proper safeguards and regard to public health. The rate-payers have already memorialised the Municipal Commissioner, and I trust Messrs. D'Monte and Pranjiwandas Calliandas, in the interests of the rate-payers, whom they represent, will from their seats in the Corporation endeavour to induce the Municipal Commissioner to put a stop to this dangerous practice.—Yours, &c.,

Saturday, 25th June. J. P.

THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ORIENTALISTS, LONDON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you allow me to intimate, through your columns, to scholars in the Presidency and in Western India generally, that I shall be glad to receive and despatch to London papers intended to be submitted to the Ninth International Congress of Orientalists, to be held September 5-12. Papers should reach me in time to enable me to send them on by the mail of the 12th August.

The management of the Congress hope that scholars who are unable either to be present, or to communicate papers, will show their interest in the gathering by enrolling themselves as members of the Congress. The subscription is £1, or Rs. 15, which may be sent either to me or to the Hon. Treasurer (Mr. E. D. Morgan,) 22, Albemarle Street, London, W.—I am, &c., P. PETERSON,

Secretary for Bombay, Ninth Oriental Congress.

Elphinstone College, June 27.

THE PROPOSED SEWAGE OUTFALL AT COLABA.

A GOVERNMENT Resolution on the subject of the sewage outfall at Colaba appears as follows:—

Bombay Caste, 18th June, 1892.

Letter from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, No. 3451, dated 18th May, 1892:—The Municipal Corporation have at present under their consideration the sewerage of Colaba, or rather of the whole of that quarter of the city which lies to the south of the Fort system of sewers. The project is attended with special difficulties owing to the levels of the ground, and in whichever direction the sewage is taken, a pumping station will be required. The Corporation have now desired estimates to be prepared on what is known as the sectional system with an outfall at, or somewhere beyond, Colaba Point. I informed the Corporation, in the course of debate, that I felt convinced that Government would sanction no outfall of unclarified sewage, short of the Prongs, and I was, by no means, sure that they would sanction it even beyond the Prongs. But on this point I have to request that Government will favour me with their decision. A possibly acceptable alternative would be the construction at Colaba Point of works for clarifying the sewage either by the Ferrozone and Polarite system in force at Acton and Hendon, or by some other system. In this case, the discharge of the effluent could cause no possible nuisance. At Hendon, for instance, the effluent is carried to the lake at the Welsh Harp, and is perfectly innocuous. But it is a question, whether the works for clarifying the sewage might not be offensive, and this is a point on which I have further to request the consideration of Government, as a decision in the affirmative would also condemn an outfall at that point. The question will be before the Corporation again probably in the month of July, and, if possible, I would request an answer by the 1st of that month. It might facilitate matters if the Chief Engineer, Northern Division, Mr. T. D. Little, were authorized to discuss the subject with me, if that officer has no objection.

Resolution.—The Municipal Commissioner may be informed that Government, after consultation with the Military Department, are unable to sanction any works for the outfall of sewage off Colaba Point, and are further opposed to the construction of works for clarifying sewage at that locality.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

WE learn from a frontier correspondent that Umra Khan and Mahmudh have defeated the Afghans under Ghulam Hyder, the Commander-in-Chief. The aspect of affairs is becoming serious.

MR. GLADSTONE, it appears, is not so seriously injured as to necessitate the postponement of his Midlothian tour. The missile, which appeared to have been a ginger-nut biscuit, was doubtless thrown more in wanton folly than with any intention to injure him.

THE election compaign has begun in York with more vigour than is usual since the introduction of the ballot. The police and the people have been in conflict and houses have been wrecked.

A BRANCH of the Indian Currency Association has been formed at Rangoon.

MR. VAN DER STRAATEN, Fifth Judge, at the Small Causes Court, yesterday gave judgment in the case of Sir Charles Forbes and Co., vs. Cursetjee Sorabjee and Co., finding for the defendants in all issues. The text of the judgment is unavoidably held over on account of pressure on our space.

THE military authorities have decided to introduce a new pattern sword-stick with large basket hilt in all Indian gymnasiums, in lieu of the present metal sword, which is too brittle. The change will be made when the stock of the latter is exhausted.

THE cholera in Kashmir is still decreasing. There were only 16 fresh cases, and 25 deaths on June 21 at Srinagar, and 104 cases and 157 deaths in the districts. The fact that the deaths largely outnumber the seizures, shows that the epidemic is nearly at an end.

IN order to be able promptly to supply parties of British signallers who are detailed for duty, it has been decided that the sets of signalling equipment in Fort William and at the Rangoon, Quetta, and Rawal Pindi Arsenals, shall never be allowed to fall below a certain number. A General Order will shortly be issued containing detailed rules on the above subject.

THE Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway's approximate earnings for the week ending 4th June were Rs. 12,700. Corresponding period of 1891, Rs. 12,263. Increase Rs. 437. Receipts per mile for the week ending 4th June 1892, Rs. 249-0-4. Corresponding period of 1891, Rs. 240-7-5. Increase, Rs. 8-8-11. Receipts from 1st January to 4th June 1892, Rs. 2,56,098. Corresponding period of 1891, Rs. 2,39,654. Increase, Rs. 16,444.

VIENNA was, when the mail left, in some danger from a rising of the Danube. Both above and below the city the country is submerged and much damage has been done in the villages. A correspondent saw the water rise a foot in a single hour at a point below the city. In the other direction it is eleven feet above the normal level. The sufferings of the country people are most distressing. Many particulars of the correspondent's telegram recall the recent scenes in Somersetshire. The Viennese would suffer terribly if the floods reached the capital. Numbers of them are cave dwellers. Many of the restaurants, and even of the ordinary shops, carry on business underground. The same thing is to be observed, as to the commoner kind of restaurants, in New York.

MANY correspondents, assuming that the editor of "The Scholastic Globe's" arithmetical question as to a graduated income tax was a challenge to people who are fond of figures, have favoured us with the reply that £6,000 is the maximum income that could be enjoyed if taxation was levied at a penny in the pound for each hundred of income. All the correspondents have simplified their work very much by assuming that the graduated tax would apply to the whole income—a condition they were, perhaps, justified in assuming from the wording of the question which we quoted. According to the principle of graduated taxation, however, the penny would only be chargeable on the first £100, however great the income; twopence on the second £100, and so on.

ON Sunday, June 5, Prince Bismarck received a deputation of the Soldiers' Union at Osten, the chief town of his constituency. In the course of a speech the Prince said:—"I have to apologise to my electors that I have not yet done justice to my mandate; but a time may come. It has still three years to run, and if I have not been able during the last year to co-operate in Parliament in a manner agreeable to me, these hindrances may disappear ere long. You, as soldiers, will understand my feelings when I find it difficult to combat the policy of the Government on the spot where I was its representative for forty years—to be an adversary now, where formerly I was an ally. My future attitude will depend on the course of events. I long with all my heart for an opportunity to fulfil my duties towards my constituency, compatible with our military feelings. Please convey my hearty greetings to my electors, and empty your glasses to the welfare of them all."

THE French visitors of the Garde Republicaine have gone back to their native country carrying with them very pleasant souvenirs of their brief stay in England during their engagement at the Horticultural Exhibition. They have seen none of that fog which is supposed to envelop the English capital from one year's end to another, and their reception has been something more than cordial, it has been enthusiastic. On their last appearance they were hailed, after playing the overture to "William Tell," with frantic applause by a crowd of people who so completely filled the beautiful grounds of the Exhibition that promenading up and down was all but impossible. Again and again did ringing cheers go up, and again and again did M. Wettege and his men stand up and bow their acknowledgments. At length somebody stepped up on the bandstand with a beautiful bouquet ornamented with silk ribbons representing the French national colours and presented it to the brilliant conductor, who was evidently delighted with the compliment to himself and his country.

ENGLISH trout appear to be getting on fairly-well in Australian waters, but it is admitted that they are something wanting in the matter of flavour, and it has occurred to the Ballarat Fish Acclimatisation Society that this is because they are pining for their favourite food, the May-fly. Unfortunately, as there are no May-flies in the colony it has not been found possible to indulge them with this dainty, but it has been gravely proposed to import and encourage the May-fly to increase and multiply in Australia with the ultimate view of making the flavour of Australian trout satisfactory to connoisseurs. A correspondence on the subject has taken place between the Agent-General and our Inspectors of Fisheries, who have invited Mr. William Senior and Mr. Andrews to give them the benefit of their advice. Mr. Fryer, however, confesses to doubts whether the essentially ephemeral nature of the "feast" afforded by the "rising of the May-fly" can have any lasting effect on the condition and flavour of the fish which partake of it.

THE costly Brennan torpedo, for which this country has paid a hundred thousand pounds, says the *Daily News*, broke down the other day at the Isle of Wight manœuvres in the most disgraceful way. It was twice launched, and it twice failed. On the first occasion a wire snapped, and the monster had to be ignominiously hauled ashore in view of the enemy's ship, which it was intended to destroy. The hostile cruiser was, however, so obliging as to give it a second chance, and this time the torpedo suddenly plunged head foremost to the bottom and buried itself in the mud. As a preparation for the area of universal peace this is, of course, highly satisfactory. On other grounds, observes a contemporary, it may perhaps be regarded with some misgiving. As we grow wiser and better, no doubt, all torpedoes will behave in this way, and the shots from heavy guns will at the worst, merely nudge an enemy's ship in the ribs. In the meantime we had better make some arrangements for reciprocity with our neighbours, or we may find the new state of things even worse than the old.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, under the presidency of Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik. There were also present:—Mr. Abdulla M. Dharamsi; Mr. Anandrao Narayen Vasudev; Dr. Ardeshir Dadabhoy Mody; Mr. Budrudin Bin Abdula Kur; Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel S. O'B. Banks; Mr. Bhagwandas Narotumdas; Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar; Dr. Thomas Blaney; Mr. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai; Mr. C. H. Byrne; Mr. Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad; Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee; Dr. Cowasjee Pestonjee; Mr. Damodar Thakersi Mulji; Mr. Darashah Ratanjee Chichgar; Dr. Dominick A. D'Monte; Rao Saheb Ellapa Balaram; Dr. Furdoonjee Nusserwanjee Bisni; Mr. Fazulbhai Jumabhoy Laljee; the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram; Mr. J. F. Fernandez; Dr. Framjee Dorabjee Divecha; Mr. Grattan Geary; Mr. Goolam Hoosein Allana; Mr. Hasambhai Visram; Mr. W. C. Hughes; Mr. Harkisondas Narrotumdas; Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula; Mr. Jamshedjee Kharsedjee Kama; Mr. Jaya Karadi Linga; Mr. Kaikhosro Nowrojee Kabrajee; Mr. Karsandas Chubildas; Mr. K. M. Shroff; Mr. Kharsedjee Nasarwanjee Wadia; Mr. G. Lund; Dr. Meherjibhai Bastamjee Setna; Mr. Mirza Hussein Khan; Mr. Muljee Bhawanidas Bharbhaya; Mr. Muncherjee C. Murzban; Dr. Nanabhai Nowrojee Katrak; Mr. Nana Narayen Kothare; Mr. Pherozeshah Merwanjee Mehta; Mr. Rahimtula Khairaz; Mr. Rahimtula Mahomed Sayani; Mr. Selim Solomon; Mr. Sundernath D. Khote; Mr. Tribhowandas Munguldas Nathoobhoy; Mr. Tribhowandas Varjiwandas; Mr Vandrawundas Purshotumdas; Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas; and Colonel W. H. Wilson.

THE POLICE CHARGES QUESTION.

The Corporation proceeded to deal with the report of the special committee on the Police Charges. This document has already appeared in our columns.

Mr. Mehta said he would confine his remarks to a very small space. He said it was a matter of regret that the report was not an unanimous one, and that several members of the committee had opposed it, including Colonel Wilson, who, he noticed, had signed as Commissioner of Police. (Laughter.) He was particularly sorry that they were not able to bring over the Commissioner to their views. He would draw the attention of the Corporation to one point, which was the total misapprehension of the Corporation with regard to the committee. Some of the members, to whom the task was sent of offering suggestions to Government on the question of the increase, had, like those people to whom Providence had assigned a task and rendered it back to Providence, sent it back to the Government. He did not quite take that view of those members who wished to leave to Government the duty of saying what the increase in the police force should be, and for the reason that after the two committees appointed by Government had made a report, and Government had drawn their own conclusions thereon, the whole matter was laid before the Government of India and from the letter of the Government of India to the Government of Bombay they would find that the Government of India suggested the advisability of giving the members of the Corporation an opportunity of proposing any modifications to the scheme it thought advisable. Whatever view of the matter they might take, the Government of India having asked them to consider the question, it was only proper that they should give their observations on the matter. He saw in one of the dissentient minutes, that Mr. Cotton had said that they ought not to take the responsibility of saying whether an increase is or is not requisite. That gentleman had evidently forgotten what the Governor of Bombay said on the matter. In his letter of the 9th February, 1892, in reply to the Corporation's proposal to form a mixed committee to re-consider the whole matter, his Excellency said:—"I may add for the information of the Corporation that the Governor in Council, while not wishing in any way to limit the sources of information of the Corporation, or to influence its counsels, desires at the same time to have a prompt statement of the opinion of that body itself, and feels a difficulty in consenting to any arrangement by which the duty and responsibility might in any degree be shifted, and a final expression of view seriously postponed. The materials for a judgment on the case appear to be fully available, and have already been carefully considered by Government." The Corporation would see that the Government of Bombay were anxious that they should take the responsibility and discharge it in the most pure and unadulterated manner possible. He thought that the dissentient members might be justified in one respect, and that related to the position the Bombay Government had taken in the matter. On two occasions his Excellency had told them how anxious he was to have the opinion of the Corporation, but it appeared to him (Mr. Mehta) that he was only anxious for that opinion in the same manner as people were to have an opinion that agreed with their own. Mr. Cotton, he believed, had informed the Corporation that the deputation, which waited on his Excellency in Council, had told his Excellency that the Government was the best authority to dispose of the question of the increase of police. He was not present at the Corporation when that information was given, or he would have said that no member of that de

from 9 to 5, and beyond the duty he had to run on some occasions and not to be found on others. He did little but stand in a solemn and grave fashion and uphold the dignity of a police authority.

Colonel Wilson : He has work to do.

Dr. Cowasjee : He has his salaams to make. (Laughter.)

Mr. Mehta was quite prepared to admit that he would always run when required, and admired Colonel Wilson's sympathy for members of the body under his charge. Mr. Mehta, after further dealing with this point, came to the conclusion that the police sepoy was not overworked. With regard to the proposed increase of police officers, he considered that they were already too many. He believed it was Mr. Geary who had been good enough to say he was talking nonsense on this point. Mr. Geary said : "It had been pointed out by the Police Commissioner that the European Police Officers are only such in the same sense that every police sepoy is a police officer." That appeared to Mr. Mehta to be very extraordinary, and thought that Mr. Geary had misunderstood what passed between Colonel Wilson and himself on that point. How, he asked, whether could it be said that a European police officer and a police sepoy were one and the same. Mr. Mehta also considered that it would be advisable on the score of economy to have a judicious admixture of native officers in the higher ranks. In conclusion, he moved that the report of the committee appointed to report on the question of the proposed increase in the force of the police, and its cost, be adopted, and that the President be requested to address Government in terms thereof.

Dr. Balchandra seconded the motion.

Colonel Wilson said that if that letter was to be adopted as the basis of a letter to be sent to Government,—he trusted it would not—he thought it would be advisable on his part to point out one or two errors in it. Mr. Mehta had laid great stress on the creation of the Dockyard, Port Trust and local Railway police. That might read uncommonly well in print, but as a matter of fact they did not lessen the burden on the Bombay City Police. The other point, about the *ramoosee*, was of the same character. There certainly were a number of *ramoosees*, but a great number of them were employed by old ladies, and did nothing more but give a great deal of trouble to the police in looking after them. Mr. Mehta had spoken of the light work of the police, and on that point he would like to say a word. The policeman's occupation was no light one. He had first to balance himself on one leg, and then on the other, and had to do the bird's trick for nine hours a day. (Laughter.)

Mr. Mehta : Oh ! those are the duties of a policeman, are they ? (Laughter).

Colonel Wilson, continuing, said beside the difficulty the policeman laboured under in taking his rest on one leg, he had other duties. He strongly objected to the para. on page 3 of the report which said, "it is besides notorious that his lot is sweetened with little *dastoories* and such other things. It is possible that the Bombay policeman is able to lay by a tiny little sum in this way, and prefers, as is the inveterate habit with a good many of this class of people, to retire with that and his little pension to his own *gam*." That was a gross calumny of men who did hard work, and to whom the citizens of Bombay owed a great deal for the peace and security under which they lived. He said if that report was to be presented to Government, it should be in keeping with the dignity of that Corporation (Hear, hear.) As a matter of fact the men could not retire to their *gams* until they had a sick certificate, thirty years' service, or were fifty-five years of age. A great deal had been said about the distribution of the police, but he did not consider it expedient to then enter into details of that kind. That would be a matter that would come up later. He referred to one matter in the report, which stated that the cost of thirty mounted police was in 1884 Rs. 5,000 a year, and at the present time Rs. 19,000 a year. That, Colonel Wilson pointed out was simply a mistake in accounts ; in the first figures the cost of the up-keep of the horses was not taken into consideration. The cost was not the same as in 1884. Turning to the suggestion that native officers should be employed in the upper grades, he said that there were seven native officers employed in the European grades, but it was no saving as they were bound to pay them at the same rate as Europeans. He proposed as an amendment to the motion that the Corporation consider an increase to the City Police Force, is necessary, and are of opinion that the consideration of such increase should be left to the decision of the Government.

Mr. Lund seconded the amendment.

Mr. Mehta said he was quite willing to take one of the suggestions of Colonel Wilson, and leave out the paragraph to which he referred, and which he characterised as a calumny on the police. (Hear, hear.) With regard to the paragraph of the mounted police that also might be deleted.

On the matter being put to the Corporation, Mr. Mehta obtained permission to withdraw that portion of the report.

Mr. Grattan Geary said he had not intended to speak, but he did so as Mr. Mehta had done him the honor to say he would address the Corporation. He must say that there was a considerable discrepancy between the report to be embodied in a letter to be sent by the President to Government, and Mr. Mehta's speech. If anything, the latter proved that the police force of Bombay was much too strong and much too underworked, and they might very well ask Government to diminish the force. But turning to the report the tone taken was not so confident and it was inclined to the opinion that a sufficient case had not been made out for the proposed increase of 285 men. Mr. Geary maintained that there could be no objection in pointing out that latter fact to Government, and that the Committee were not perfectly satisfied on the point. He was one of the dissentient criminals who had been so frequently referred to, but he thought in his minute there was practically the same opinion expressed that it was within the province of the Committee to express its opinion on the invitation of Government what was the increase in the police force, if any, required. He had no objection to stating the opinion of the Committee to Government in that manner. That was a very different thing to the speech of Mr. Mehta.

Mr. Mehta : My speech is not going into Government.

Mr. Geary, continuing, said he was asked to second an amendment by Colonel Wilson and the President, but he refused to do so.

The President : I did not ask you to second any amendment.

Mr. Geary further remarked that there was no harm either in the dissent of Mr. Cotton or himself. He would say nothing about his own dissent, but said it was advisable that the Government should have the views of Colonel Wilson on the subject, and although the minutes of the dissentients would not be embodied in the letter, the Government, no doubt, would have a fair view of the opinions, convergent and divergent, of the Corporation on the subject, and he trusted that Government would arrive at the conclusion to give them a sufficient police force, but not a bloated one.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee supported the proposition.

At this point Mr. Kabraji moved that the debate be adjourned. But on the matter being put to the vote it was decided to proceed with the discussion.

Mr. Kabraji spoke against the motion, and would have moved an amendment, but he was informed by the President that he had already moved one amendment on the debate and he could not move a second.

The Municipal Commissioner then addressed the Corporation at some length and said that Colonel Bruce's ratio could hardly be accepted as giving one policeman in 549 of the population. That was an incorrect basis.

Dr. Blaney : I don't think so. I was living in Bombay at the time.

The Commissioner : That is a very interesting and important addition to the discussion. Continuing, the Commissioner said that from the census of 1872 and the mortality returns—the house connection system did not then exist (laughter)—he was of opinion that the ratio was not 1 in 549, but 1 in 450. At the present time the ratio was 1 in 505, including the Harbour Police, Port Trust and the Dock police. The Harbour police existed in 1865, but the Port Trust did not, but he was not certain about the Dock-yard police. He advised the Corporation not to say too much about the relief given to the City police by the Port Trust police, or the Government might find good reasons for asking the Corporation to pay for it.

Mr. Mehta : Then we can make the Port Trust pay for other things.

The Commissioner :—What other things ?

Mr. Mehta : If they were to make us pay for the police we could make them pay for many other things.

The Commissioner : The only thing I know is perhaps the rate on ship dues or an increased water rate. Continuing, he dealt with the subject of the over work of the police and supported Colonel Wilson's contention. He said his only object in addressing them that day was that the Corporation should consider their case to the utmost, and not express a confident opinion on points on which practical men would to the satisfaction of Government show that the Corporation was wrong. He thought the Corporation would admit that on all their disputes with Government on the subject of the police, his object had been to further the views of the Corporation ; therefore, when he criticised the memorandum of the Committee in a friendly spirit he considered his remarks ought to be received in the spirit in which they were offered.

Mr. Mehta, in replying to the debate referring to the remark of the Commissioner that by his (Mr. Mehta's) own showing, many of the men must retire from the force on a sick certificate, he would remind the Commissioner that that fact might have had something to do with the house connections. (Laughter.)

The Commissioner : I am not responsible for the house connections, Mr. Mehta is!(Loud laughter.)

Mr. Mehta disputed the Commissioner's deduction that Colonel Bruce's ratio was 1 in 405, and further contended that the *ramosees* were of great assistance to the police. He could not conceive, he said, how it was that Mr. Geary had not signed the report of the Committee, for his remarks that day supported the view the Committee had taken.

Colonel Wilson's amendment was rejected by a large majority, and the original proposition carried.

Other important business was transacted, a report of which will appear in our columns to-morrow.

THE ORIENTAL BANK.

THE Ceylon papers publish the file of some interesting proceedings in connection with this bank which have taken place in the District Court of Colombo. The Queen was the plaintiff *vs.* the New Oriental Bank Corporation, Limited, carrying on the trade of bankers in this colony at Colombo, within the jurisdiction of this court. The 14th day of June, 1892. Be it remembered that the Hon. Charles Peter Layard, Acting Attorney-General of the Island of Ceylon, who appears by Lionel Paston Fisher, his Proctor, for and on behalf of Our Sovereign Lady the Queen in this behalf gives this Court here to understand and be informed that a sum of Rupees two hundred thousand is a debt due to Our said Lady the Queen from the New Oriental Bank Corporation, Limited, the said sum consisting of moneys of Our said Lady the Queen from time to time deposited in the said New Oriental Bank Corporation, Limited, by one or more of the public servants of this Colony acting for and on behalf of our said Lady the Queen, and by diverse other persons.

That the said New Oriental Bank Corporation, Limited, received the said sum of Rupees two hundred thousand to the use of our said Lady the Queen, and has not paid the same. Wherefore the Attorney-General files this information under Section 3 of Ordinance No. 14 of 1843, together with the certificates of seizure hereto annexed and prays—

(1) For a decree against the New Oriental Bank Corporation, Limited, for the sum of Rupees two hundred thousand.

(2) That warrants of sequestration of the property of the said New Oriental Bank Corporation, Limited, do issued addressed and delivered to the Fiscal of the Western Province ;

(3) for his costs of this information ; and

(4) for such other relief as to this court shall seem meet.

I, Lionel Paston Fisher, this day file an information with a certificate from the Honourable the Government Agent of the Western Province and move for a warrant to the Fiscal to sequester the property mentioned in such certificate in terms of section 3 of Ordinance No. 14 of 1843.

(Sd.) LIONEL P. FISHER,
Proctor for Plaintiff.

Colombo, 14th June, 1892.
Allowed.

(Sd.) D. F. BROWNE,
Acting District Judge.

14th June, 1892.

The Kacheri, Colombo, 13th June, 1892.

I, Augustine Rawlins Dawson, Government Agent of the Western Province, do hereby certify that in pursuance of notice given to me by the Honourable the Colonial Secretary by his letter, dated 11th June, 1892, I have this day seized and taken the sum of two hundred thousand rupees, the property of the New Oriental Bank Corporation, Limited, in the hands and custody of the manager of the Bank of Madras, and that the said amount of two hundred thousand rupees remains safely and securely kept in the custody of the said manager of the Bank of Madras.

Given under my hand this thirteenth day of June, 1892.

(Sd.) A. R. DAWSON,
Government Agent of the Western Province.

Bank of Madras, Colombo, 13th June, 1892.

To the Honourable the Government Agent, Western Province.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of this date giving me notice of the seizure of two hundred thousand rupees, the property of the New Oriental Bank Corporation, as a debt to Her Majesty the Queen.

This amount two hundred thousands rupees will be held as directed, pending the formal sequestration of the Court of which I understand I will have due notice.—I have, &c.,

(Sd.) DONALD NOBLE, Agent.

(True Copy.)
A. R. DAWSON, Government Agent.

The Bank of Madras is the Clearing House for the Colombo Banks, and the O. B. C. kept all their balances there. Thus it was the Fiscal was enabled to seize the money due to the Government. Unfortunately the Ordinance does not provide for private debts,so that those of our readers who would prefer to get 20 shillings instead of 15, are not at liberty to follow the example of Her Majesty. The following are sections of the Ordinance relative to the seizure :—It shall be lawful for any Government Agent or Assistant Government Agent (or other persons duly authorised by writing signed by such Government Agent) within his province or district, and upon his own knowledge of the default of payment by any debtor to Her Majesty,for a notice to him again of any debt having accrued due to Her Majesty promptly and immediately to seize, take and in safe custody to keep, but without removing the same (except in these cases only where there are no adequate means for safely and securely keeping the said property at the place where it is seized, and no sufficient security given for the value thereof), all and every the property of any debtor or debtors to the crown, to an amount computed to be sufficient to cover the said debt so due and owing to the costs attending the same.

"Within seven days at farthest (exclusive of Sundays and other authorised public holidays) after such seizure as aforesaid, a libel or information setting forth the nature and amount of the debt so due to Her Majesty, shall be filed in any court having jurisdiction in the case,and every such court, upon any such libel or information being filed, together with the certificate of the property seized, signed by the person making the seizure, is hereby required to deliver to the Fiscal a warrant to sequester the property of the said debtor, and any further proceedings which may be had thereon shall be according to such general rules of practice as now are or hearafter may be framed by the judges of the Supreme Court."

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 26th June, 1892.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32deg. Fah	29·652
Temperature of the Air	84·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·3
Dew Point	77·5
Relative humidity of Air	0·795
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	4·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	87·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	80·6
General Directions of Wind	SSW, W, WNW, W, WNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours	160
Fall of Rain	0·92
Total fall during month	13·15
" year	13·26
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a. m. of 27th	0·10

* From midnight to midnight.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS

JUNE 27.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon-St. Vincent, perfect.

At present telegrams in code language cannot be accepted for Blagowestchensk and Possiet.

Telegrams for Salvador except Libertad can be accepted only at sender's risk.

Secret language in telegrams for Kotonou is temporarily prohibited.

The line Saigon-Bangkok right.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE MHOWRA BILL.

SIR CHARLES PRITCHARD, continuing his remarks in moving the second reading of the bill, said :—

Another point, of which much has been made by the critics, is that the incidence of taxation on toddy is in excess of the import duty on beer and other fermented liquors, *viz.*, one anna per gallon. As regards date toddy and toddy drawn from the Bherli mad or Bastard Sago palm, I should say that the average rate of taxation is generally less than that on beer. As regards Brab and Cocoanut toddy the rate is higher. It must be remembered, however, that whereas beer is a manufactured liquor brought from a long distance, toddy is the natural product of trees on which Government is entitled, as I have already explained, to levy assessment to land revenue as well as excise taxation, whenever their productive powers are utilized. Formerly these taxes were collected separately, now both levies are consolidated in the tree tax. The fact that the demand from the owners of toddy trees and toddy sellers to tap and sell at present rates is far in excess of the number of licenses issued, shows that the incidence of taxation on raw-toddy is not higher than it will fairly stand. But the fact remains that whilst the diminution of the number of trees tapped for the extraction of toddy and the decline of toddy spirit manufacture has been to the advantage of the population generally, and was indeed unavoidable under any system of administration that aimed at the reduction of liquor consumption, it has caused considerable hardship to many persons interested in the industry. The bandaris, *i.e.*, the professional toddy-drawers and distillers, have suffered most as a class. Their old occupation has left them, and they have had to find other employment as cultivators and labourers. Some of them were, I fear, put to great straits in some villages ; but their loss of employment was gradual, and most of them quickly acquiesced in the inevitable and sought new fields of labour. Their bad time is now past, and no complaints from that class have been heard for some years. The tree owners generally have suffered less than would at first sight appear, as about half the trees that used to be tapped were the property of Government, and private owners get better rents per tree from such of their trees as are tapped now than they used to get when tapping was general. It must be remembered too in this connexion that no tree owner has ever been entitled to tap his trees as a matter of right. The privilege has always been subject to permission and payment of fee. Some of the tree owners are affected more than others—for instance, the class of landholders in the extreme north of the Thana district, whose statements are given on pages 105 to 121 of the Appendix to the Thana Mhowra Committee's report. It will be noticed that most of the men who have signed the statements are Parsees. The Parsees who first came to the Thana district settled down in the Dahanu taluka and the northern part of the Mahim taluka—and are still the largest landholders in that tract. Many of them own holdings of several hundred acres in extent, which they cultivate mainly with the aid of Warli and Dubla labourers, the remnants of the aboriginal tribes that formerly peopled that unhealthy part of Thana. These tribes, as is well-known, have fallen into a degraded condition through the intemperance of generations, and they stand in special need of a helping hand to rescue them from the curse of drink. Many of these labourers, *halis* as they are called, are in the position of bondsmen, or serfs. Their employers hold bonds over them for money advanced at some time or other, and they have to work out their debt by their labour. Meanwhile, they get very little money pay ; but they are clothed and fed at the expense of their employers, like the Bhil servants of the Gujar settlers in the western part of Khandesh. I don't say that they are ill-treated, but they certainly are not free agents to go or stay as they please. There is not much field labour for them to do between March and May and they cannot then earn their keep —at that time of the year toddy is plentiful and they are fond of it. Their employers used to give them one meal in the day and pretty well as much toddy as they chose to drink in the evening. Hard drinkers have smaller appetites than men who drink little—in that sense toddy will take the place of food—and that I take it is the real interpretation of the common assertion in petitions from the north of Thana that toddy is food. In the same way, distilled liquor is wanted by the landholders to give their labourers during the rainy season and cold weather. Formerly, the landholders drew their own toddy and made their own liquor, and it cost them little ; now they have to pay more heavily for both toddy and toddy spirit, and the expenses of their cultivation are consequently enhanced. This is the meaning of expressions that will be found in many of the statements appended to the Mhowra Committee's report to the effect that the date and brab trees used formerly to pay the whole expenses of labour and cultivation. The increase in the price of toddy and of spirit in the north of Thana—though, as I have shown, the prices of both liquors are far below what they ought to be—is no doubt a contributing cause of the illicit distillation prevailing there. The landholders could not tap trees without being found out and compelled to pay the tapping tax—so they took to importing Mhowra flowers and getting them clandestinely distilled to furnish liquor for themselves and their labourers. The village bannias followed suit, and illicit distilation from Mhowra flowers became general throughout Dahanu and Umbargaon. Mr Pestonji Behramji Dantra is, or was, a landholder in Dahanu, and gives voice to the aspirations of the landholders of that neighbourhood. I cannot say that he represents the labourers' interests, or those of sobriety. The holders of the lease-hold estates in Salsette, granted at the beginning of this century with the object of introducing improved methods of cultivation into the Konkan, have also suffered much pecuniary loss in consequence of the decline in toddy spirit manufacture. They formerly derived incomes of considerable amount from the leasing of toddy trees growing on their waste lands. Now the trees are left untapped, and their rents have vanished. Many of these estates belong to influential families of Bombay. Their interests, as well as those of the owners of cocoanut carts in the island of Bombay, have received support from Mr. Dinshaw Edalji Wacha and in letters which he has signed on behalf of the Bombay Presidency Association, and the Anglo-Indian Temperance Association. The Kalals, or liquor shopkeepers, have also suffered from the new Abkari arrangements. There are many fewer liquor shops in Thana and Kolaba now than before 1878—and those there are carefully looked after. Formerly, the Kalal was the money-lender in many of the smaller and out-of-the-way villages, and he gave credit for liquor and bartered it, receiving grain in payment. Credit and barter have been stopped, and each liquor seller is now obliged to sell liquor of fixed strength at fixed prices by stamped measure for payment in cash. The profits of the class are necessarily smaller now than they used to be. I think that the hon'ble members will have gathered from what I have already said that the main opposition to this bill has its origin in the grievances of persons interested in the production of toddy and the manufacture of toddy spirit, whose profits have been affected by the contraction in consumption of those liquors. So far as the persons and associations whose identity has been disclosed are concerned, the present opposition is precisely the same as that which has agitated against the Abkari policy of Government for many years. In a despatch, dated the 7th February, 1890, replying to questions asked by the Secretary of State with regard to the agitation of 1887-1889, Lord Reay's Government wrote :—The Bombay system, it must be remembered, whether it be right or wrong, has not been carried out without injury to the private interests of more than one powerful class, who have the means and the will to agitate against it. The toddy interest naturally wants to increase the consumption of toddy and toddy spirit and any agitation against the Abkari policy of Government is chiefly initiated and supported by the owners of toddy trees, whose rents depend upon the increased demand for toddy juice. The agitation is one that chiefly proceeds from the producer and distiller, and the interests of the consumers, which are frequently opposed to those of the producers, have not been placed in the foreground at all. This passage accurately describes the present opposition. It proceeds from the toddy interest—which wants taxation on toddy reduced to a minimum and unlimited tree-tapping to be allowed. That is the prayer of the petition that has been advertised in the newspapers as proceeding from thousands of the inhabitants of Thana, and has now been received by this Government for transmission to the Viceroy. It is in reality a petition from the land holders in the north of Thana whose method of cultivation I have described. Along with that petition are put up copies of representations on the same subject made at various times by the Bombay Presidency Association and the Anglo-Indian Temperance Association, and the petitioners naively refer to those documents as representations made by themselves—clearly showing that all the communications have emanated from a common organization. Indications of similar import are apparent on the face of the memorials received from the Bombay Presidency Association and the Anglo-Indian Temperance Association. Those last received from both those societies are signed by the same individual, Mr. Wacha, who has for years past been publishing pamphlets and letters supporting the toddy interest, and there is nothing to show that the letters sent out by him in the name of the associations have been considered and adopted by the general body of their members. It is difficult indeed to understand how any society that professes temperance principles can advocate the extension of consumption of toddy, or of any other intoxicating liquor. Yet I find, in the latest letter received from the Anglo-Indian Temperance Association, signed by Mr. Wacha and said to be submitted by direction of its committee, that unlimited tree tapping and the removal of restrictions on the transport and sale of toddy is the burthen of its prayer. Have the present managers of the Association, which has in more than one instance taken up the cudgels against the Abkari policy of Government, nothing to say on the subject of this bill, which is avowedly and undoubtedly a practical temperance measure—or are we to understand that the concern for toddy rents that dictated their last communication to Government is still overpowering the temperance principles they publish to the world ? A recent letter from the secretaries informs me that the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Telang is President of the Society and that Mr. Gilder and Mr. Tomlinson are the Joint Honorary Secretaries. The object of the Society, as published in its prospectus, is to aid in calling forth an enlightened public opinion in favour of Temperance and against the liquor traffic. I would ask the responsible managers of the Bombay Presidency Association, whoever they may be, the same question, and to prove the truth of the assertion made in the last paragraph of their letter to Government, dated 24th September, 1887, in which they say that the Council beg to be understood that they are as much desirous of putting down the use of intoxicants by all legitimate means, without unnecessary hardships on any section of the people, as the Government itself. I suppose that the toddy interest agitates against this bill, partly on account of long standing hostility to the Abkari Department, and partly because it sees that when illicit distillation is stopped, the price of liquor will be raised in Bombay as well as in Thana and Kolaba—to the further curtailment of toddy rents. Diminution of liquor consumption is of course diametrically opposed to the interest of toddy tree owners. Now, as during the previous agitation, the consumers of toddy, as distinct from the toddy producers and sellers, are silent. If the people of Thana and Kolaba had felt any severe pressure under the toddy arrangements, we may be sure that they would have made their voice heard, as they have done on many occasions under pressure of the forest rules. I would point to the fact that there is no real opposition to the bill from the tracts in which it is intended to operate. Advertisements appeared in many newspapers of a meeting to be held in Thana on the 1st May last to protest against the bill. The meeting was held, but I have not seen any account of its proceedings, nor has Government received any communication from its managers. The official report of the meeting is brief but significant. It says : A meeting of the inhabitants of Thana was held in Muloch's Library to protest against the Mhowra Bill now before Government on the 1st May and was attended by Vakils, Municipal Commissioners and school boys, the agricultural class being unrepresented. The people of the surrounding talukas were invited to hold similar meetings, but they have not responded. The Collector of Thana, Mr. Sinclair, writes :—"No movement whatever on the part of the rural" population against the Mhowra Bill has come in my way. Petitions from the inhabitants of Bhewndy in Thana and from Pen in Kolaba, with the Collector's remarks on them, have been laid upon the table. There are no petitions at all from the chief Mhowra growing talukas in Thana. This may I think, be taken to show that the dealers in Mhowra flowers of those talukas do not apprehend any interference by the Bill with their legitimate trade. The Collector of Kolaba writes that the petitions from his district resulted from the visit of a deputation from Thana, and their unreality is manifested by the circumstances reported in para. 31 of the Kolaba Mhowra Committee's report. The committee says that the flowers of the few trees growing in the Kolaba district are left to be eaten by birds on the trees or by cattle on the ground, and furnish no employment to the lawful industry of the population. As regards anonymous criticisms that have appeared in the newspapers I have only to remark that not one that I have yet seen attempts to grapple fully and fairly with the whole subject. The object and intentions of the bill in relation to drunkenness and crime, which I endeavored to explain and insist on in my speech on the first reading, have been almost entirely neglected. I explained on the first reading the reason why it is necessary that the bill should be extended to the whole of the Kolaba district. The reasons are more fully stated in para. 34 of the Kolaba Mhowra Committee's report. The allegation that mhowra flowers are used as food for man and beast in Thana and Kolaba have been dealt with in the Select Committee's report and in the reports of the Thana and Kolaba Mhowra Committees. Mr. Muloch, who was president of the Thana Committee, served in that district on and off for 25 years, Mr. Sinclair, the present Collector, was Forest Settlement Officer in Thana and Kolaba before he became Collector, and has served in the two districts since 1874. He is a recognised authority on subjects connected with the forests and the forest tribes. He writes : "I went in specially for 'forest diet' when a forester here (Thana) and tried much queer food. But no one ever quoted mhowra to me as food." I may perhaps be permitted on this occasion to say one word as to my personal experiences in the districts of Thana and Kolaba. I served as Assistant Collector of Thana in 1866 and 1867, and from 1871 to 1887 it was my duty to tour frequently in the coast talukas of Thana and Kolaba. I have travelled at different times in every district of this presidency, and I have never seen such hard drinking and drunkenness anywhere as in Thana and parts of Kolaba, excepting perhaps in the toddy talukas of Surat during the toddy season. Cheap toddy and cheap spirit are veritable curses in all those districts. It was the sight of the drunkenness and wretchedness there and the superabundance of cheap drink in every village that made me first turn my attention to Abkari administration. Something substantial has been done to improve the condition of the people in those directions. This bill, if passed into law, will, I am convinced, afford means for further improvement.

The Hon. Rao Bahadur K. L. Nulkar, C.I.E., supported the second reading of the Bill. He had no hesitation in saying that in the districts concerned mhowra flowers did not form a material portion of human food and only rich or well-to-do people could afford to feed their cattle with it.

The Hon. Rao Bahadur R. Chotalall, C.I.E., also supported the second reading on the ground that the Bill was a very important measure to prevent illicit distillation, and thus check drunkenness.

The Hon. Mr. N. N. Wadia, C.I.E., said that before he proceeded with his remarks he would take exception to one remark made by the hon'ble mover, and say that he (Mr. Wadia) did not sit at that Council as a representative of those communities who offered a determined opposition to the Bill. He represented no such bodies, nor was he a member of either of the two bodies named by the hon'ble mover. Continuing, he said that when the Bill, now before the Council with the statement of objects and reasons, came first in his hands, and on reading the criticisms thereon, both in the English and Native Press, he felt that unless there were other grounds than those named in the statement of objects and reasons, such a measure was likely to cause hardship, but when at the first reading the hon'ble mover laid before the Council a quantity of printed matter, which it was not possible then to go through, and made a lengthy statement explaining his reasons for introducing the Bill, he felt that there could be no harm in his voting for its first reading, seeing it committed this Council to nothing beyond giving its assent to the measure being further discussed in Committee, and consented to act on the Select Committee to enable me to lay before the hon'ble mover views of different persons who opposed its introduction. Before the meeting of the Select Committee, he obtained the views of gentlemen who opposed the measure and who were said to be experts in their knowledge of the administration of the Abkari Act, carefully studied the criticism of the Press, and on comparing them with the compilation and printed correspondence, handed to the Council at the first reading, led him to feel that the Bill was opposed on the ground that mhowra flower is a common article of food and sustenance, while on the other hand a study of the criminal statistics showed that there were good grounds for controlling the collection and possession of the flowers on account of illicit distillation. Speaking of the objection to the Bill on the ground that mhowra flower is an article of food, he said that during the present hot weather he tried to induce several of the hilly tribes, he met at several spots on different days on the hill of Matheran in the Karjat Taluka to eat small quantities of mhowra flowers, and even offered them consideration for doing so, but he was much struck with the uniform way in which they one and all declined to do so, alleging that they could not eat more than a few flowers, but to eat any quantity such as half a seer would cause them to vomit, produce looseness, and more particularly severe pains in the head. He felt certain that those poor people would have eaten them if it were possible because of the consideration which was offered to them, viz., 8 annas a person. Again, on enquiry at Thana and with several well-known and experienced persons, he found that mhowra flower was not an article of food in the districts of Thana and Kolaba, but they confirm the statement that when fresh and green the flowers are taken as a relish, just as one would eat raisins or plums which the natives call "bore," while they are given in small quantities by the well-to-do class to cattle only when they are young to increase their speed and staying powers when used for conveyances, and also for fattening milch cattle in lieu of cotton seed. Before he concluded there was one point upon which he should like to have a clear statement from the hon'ble mover. During his enquiries he found that there is an opinion that section 18A sub-section 1 as drafted did not clearly define that permits or passes would be granted on application, that is, any person who agrees to conform to the regulations can have on application a pass granted to him. He understands that none below the rank of a Mamlatdar could grant passes, the owner of a few trees may have to travel some ten or more miles to go to the authorised person to obtain a pass, and if obstacles were thrown in his way by referring his application for report to the Village Talati to which the applicant belonged a second journey would have to be made and much time lost. It might, therefore, not be worth the while (seeing that the value of an yield of a tree is about Re. 1 to Re. 1½) of the owner of a few trees, whose produce he is entitled to enjoy to go to this trouble. That, he thought, should be prevented.

The Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram supported the reading, and said that after taking everything into consideration he felt that a case had been made out for the proposed legislation.

The Hon. Mr. A. F. Beauford said that any idea he might have had of opposing the Bill, had been completely dispelled by the speeches of the hon. mover and the other gentlemen and he would vote in favour of the Bill. He noticed one remark which, perhaps, was of more importance than others to merchants, and that was the statement made in regard to the Bill preventing the export of mhowra flowers to other countries. He thought that during the last seven years none had been exported. He had looked up the matter and he noticed that the last export was at the end of 1884. At that time, he believed, a patent was taken out in France which enabled the objectionable odour in mhowra liquor to be removed, and a considerable quantity, from two to three thousand tons, were exported. The French Government, for some reason or other, put a heavy duty upon the flower, and stopped the trade. He did not think for the past seven years any mhowra had been exported to any foreign country.

(To be continued.)

AFGHAN AND TRANSFRONTIER NEWS.

THE HOSTILITIES NEAR ASMAR.

THE Amir having written to recall General Gholam Haider from Asmar to take command of the Afghan army against the insurgent Hazaras, the General reported that during his absence from Asmar Muhammad Akber Khan, Khan of Lalpura, with his men and Kasadars, would be able to hold Asmar. The very next day, however, after the despatch of this letter, a transport train of 100 camels, bringing fodder from Turkistan, as ordered by the Amir, for the supply of the force at Asmar, on arriving near Shigal, were set upon by a force of Mohmunds belonging to Jandol territory, and presumably under Umra Khan's orders, who plundered the train. On the same day a force of Salarzais attacked a picquet of the Amir's infantry on duty at Dangam in Asmar, and killed every man of them. The Mohmunds of Marora and Hussara at the same time attacked the gang of coolies who were making a road under General Ghulam Haider's orders and were guided by Afghan troops, of whom 30 were killed and 60 of the other party. The General, on receipt of intelligence of these skirmishes, sent a special report to the Amir, pointing out that under the circumstances it would be inexpedient for him to leave Asmar in such a critical state, as it was evidently the doing of Umra Khan of Jandol, who had roused the people against them and had himself advanced and reached Shaui (near Killai Munda) with troops, after pursuading the Salarzai and Mohmund tribes that as the troops were wanted by the Amir towards Hazarajat owing to the Hazara revolt, they ought not to lose such a good chance of expelling the Amir's forces. Umra Khan promised to help them if they fought boldly, with money, arms and troops, and upon this the Salarzai and Mahmunds united to attack General Ghulam Haider. Their combined forces are said to muster about 30,000 men, and they have made sangars upon the hills. General Ghulam Haider is, therefore, placed in a state of extreme perplexity, and has written to the Amir asking, as his orders are not to attack Umra Khan, what he is to do, as serious fighting is imminent.

Ghulam Haider having his hands full apparently at Asmar, the Amir is obliged to make other arrangements for the command of the army operating against the Hazaras, an appointment which is the more important on account of the friction which has occurred with the Russians on the frontier, the rising of Kala Nao, and the threatened campaign of Ishak Khan. So seriously, indeed, does the Amir appear to regard the situation that he is reported to have appealed to the Government of India for assistance and to have ordered the concentration of three armies from Herat, Kabul and Kandahar, of which he will personally take command. A more likely account, however, is the one previously published, that Muhammad Hussain Khan, (Hazara), formerly Commander-in-Chief in Turkistan, who has been under surveillance in Kabul since his defeat by Ishak Khan, has been restored to his old rank and ordered to start at once for Hazarajat. The selection of a Hazara to command the Afghan troops would be a politic stroke and tend to cause disunion among the insurgent Hazaras : but the previous record of Muhammad Hussain is not creditable, and his prolonged imprisonment after defeat may, one would think, have shaken his loyalty. The Amir probably knows what he is doing, however ; and Muhammad Hussain—if this version is correct—will have 50,00 men, half disciplined troops and half irregular levies, drawn from the Kabul, Herat, Kandahar, Turkistan and Bamian garrisons. He will also have, according to the newswriters, eighteen guns, of a kind "newly invented at Kabul," whose name in the vernacular appears translatable as "squirt-gun," by which possibly is meant machine-gun.

The districts of Kunar, Shiva and Shaga in north-east Afghanistan have been consolidated into one governorship under Muhammad Sadik Khan, brother of the Khan of Lalpura.—*C. and M. Gazette.*

Trustworthy Reports from Kabul state that certain Afghan officers, who had refused to fight against the Hazaras af Oruzghan, were brought before the Amir. They were in chains like common felons, and his Highness ordered their instant execution, which was carried out in a very barbarous fashion.

Abdur Rahman seems at one time, when the Kalao Nao rising was reported and his troops had made no impression upon the Hazaras in Oruzghan, to have contemplated a levy *en masse* to supplement his regular army. He will not need this now, as events have assumed a less serious complexion. In the direction of Bajour it appears that the Mohmunds, being in possession of Shurtan and Maraora on the left bank of the Kunar river, looted the Afghan caravans carrying supplies to Asmar. This led to a collision with the Amir's troops and to active interference on the part of Umra Khan. There is no late news from that part of the Afghan border.—*Pioneer.*

We have received a specimen of the new copper coinage of Afghanistan, bearing the date 1309 Hijra (1892 of our era,) writes the *C. and M. Gazette.* They have only just been issued, and correspond in size and shape to the silver Kabuli rupees manufactured under Mr. Pyne's superintendence. The copper coin caries on one side the inscription, "*Zar-ab-i-Darul Saltanatai Kabul*," and on the other side a conventional representation of the Shahi Musjid built by the Amir at Kabul with two standards as supporters. Underneath are the words "*Yak Paisa*" and the date.

INDIAN SEPOYS IN CENTRAL AFRICA.

THE Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the admission to the 3rd class of the Order of Merit of the undermentioned non-commissioned officers and men of the Indian Army, serving in the African Military Police, under the British Central Africa Administration, for conspicuous gallantry in action at the capture and destruction of the stronghold of the Yao Chief, Makanjira, on the south-east shore of Lake Nyassa, on the 30th October 1891 :—Naik Badhawa Singh, 23rd Pioneers ; Sowar Kifayat Khan, Sowar Salamat Ali Khan, and Sowar Mir Murad Ali, 1st Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent ; Sowar Wazir Khan, 2nd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent ; Sepoy Thola Singh, Sepoy Bacham Singh, 23rd Pioneers ; and Sepoy Hakim Singh, 32nd Pioneers.

FOR conspicuous gallantry in action on the Chikala mountains, Central Africa, on the 21st November 1891, in an expedition against Kawinga, an insurgent Yao Chief :—Sowar Jagat Sing, and Sepoy Prem Singh, 23rd Pioneers ; Sepoy

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

ISOPRENE, a hydrocarbon, discovered by Greville Williams among the products of the destructive distillation of india-rubber, was in 1884 found by Dr. W. A. Tilden, F.S., among the volatile compounds obtained from the action of moderate heat on oil of turpentine. When isoprene is brought into contact with strong acqueous acids, for example, hydrochloric acid, it is converted into a tough elastic solid, which M. G. Bourchadat and Dr. Tilden pronounce to be true india-rubber.

Not long ago Dr. Tilden observed that some isoprene made from turpentine and kept in bottles had become thick and syrupy in appearance, and on examining it found lumps of a solid substance floating in it. These proved to be caoutchouc of a yellowish colour. He accounts for the spontaneous formation of the rubber by supposing that a small quantity of acetic or formic acid had been produced by the oxidising action of the air. The artificial rubber, like natural rubber, appears to consist of two substances, one more soluble in benzine or carbon bisulphide than the other. When dissolved in benzine the evaporation of the solution leaves a residue agreeing in all respects with a similar preparation of Para rubber. The artificial rubber unites with sulphur to form vulcanite. Dr. Tilden in his recent paper to the Philosophical Society of Birmingham on this subject does not refer to the industrial aspect of the subject; but it is obvious that if the artificial rubber can be made at a sufficiently low price, there is a great field before it.

The so-called "mock gold" of Nevada has been tested by Professor Henry G. Hanks, who identifies it as a hydrated resqui-oxide of iron, or, in other words, limonite of a rare and peculiar kind. At first sight the mineral resembles a ferruginous rock rich in gold. Under the microscope the base resembles cassiterite or "toad's-eye tin," and the mock gold or limonite overlies it like an incrustation. The blowpipe showed it to be limonite. It makes a golden-yellow streak, and when calcined and ground in an agate mortar gives a blood-red powder. This, when dissolved in hydrochloricacid, yields a yellow liquid which becomes deep red on adding sulphocyanide of ammonium.

In Owen's Valley, Inigo County, 26 years ago, a number of rich gold-quartz veins were discovered; but the miners were much disappointed to find that the greater proportion of what seemed to be gold was a heavy mineral which would not wash away or amalgamate. They believed it to be gold in a peculiar condition, but a blowpipe analysis proved it to be a lead mineral, probably wulfenite. Professor Hanks also reports that in a cave of Iron Mountain, Sharta county, beautiful stalactites and stalagmites of limonite have lately been discovered. They have a coppery metallic tarnish, and are speckled with bright golden points.

The Royal Commission for the Chicago Exhibition are forming a collection of maps, guide-books, photographs, and so on, of the exhibition for the use of intending visitors. The collection is placed in the library of the Society of Arts for consultation by members of the society, exhibitors, or persons introduced by the above.

In front of the Administration Building of the Exhibition the largest fountain in the world will be erected. It is being constructed by Mr. M'Monnies, the well-known American artist, in Paris. The central idea is the progress of liberty, represented by Columbia in a triumphal barge, heralded by Fame, steered by Time, and rowed by the Arts and Sciences. The smallest figure is 12ft. and the largest 20ft. in height: the base is 150ft. in diameter. The water will spout from jets and dolphins, and be illuminated at night by means of electricity and coloured glasses.

The "Native Fairs" of Alaska point to an old-established commerce between Siberia and the North-west of America by which articles of Chinese and Japnese manufacture may have found their way into Ameria before Columbus discovered it. According to Lieutenant M. C. Gorgas, U. S. N., and Mr. J. Horner, one of these fairs is held in June, at Port Clarence, near the narrowest part of Behring Straits, and is attended by large numbers of the Chukchis of Siberia, and the Indians of Cape Prince of Wales on the American continent. Another fair is held at Wotham Inlet, on the north shore of Kotzebue Sound, during July and August, and is attended by about 1,500 people from both sides of the Straits. A third fair is held at Point Bay, and a fourth at Camden Bay, near the mouth of the Mackenzie River.

When the first white settlers of America reached the Valley of the Mississippi they found that the Red Indian was not autochthonous but had been preceded by an earlier and more civilised race, the Mound Builders, who had left in the Valley of the Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, in fact, from the Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, extensive burial mounds and walls of earth or rubble to witness their former power. It is estimated that ten thousand of these settlements existed in the Valley of the Ohio. Judging from their skeletons the inhabitants were of good height and well-built; their skulls were somewhat similar to those of the Indians, their jaws prognathous, their teeth strong and well-developed, but worn down with chewing silicious grain or reeds. They were partially civilised, grew corn and tobacco, probably built wooden huts on stone foundations, quarried virgin copper in Canada, and cold-hammered it into tools and weapons, which they used along with those of polished flint and greenstone. They weaved a cloth of fibre, made pottery sometimes of graceful design and colouring, and practised cremation. It is not so well known, however, that they dug petroleum wells in the oil regions of Kentucky, Tennesse and Ohio, as well as at Enniskillen, in Canada. Professor J. S. Newberry has recently discovered their old workings of galena or lead ore (heavy spar) in the heart of the primeval forest not far from Lexington, Kentucky. It is doubtful whether they knew how to extract lead from it. Perhaps they only prized it for its lustre. The trees growing over these old excavations are at least 500 years old.

American anthropologists are agreed that the present Indians of the States came from the North, and indeed the Mongolian type of some of the Indians now performing at Earls Court is apparent. The disappearance of the Mound Builders before them is a mystery, but it seems to have taken place at least a thousand years ago. It is indicated in a legend of the Delawares. The Natchez, immortalised by Chateaubriand in his "Atala," are considered by Professor Newberry to have been a remnant of the Mound Builders. So, perhaps, are the Mandans and one or two other tribes of the prairies, who are of a different type from the rest of the Indians, and were once thought to be the descendants of Prince Madoc. Doubtless the Red Indians and the remnants of the conquered Mound Builders have amalgamated in course of time.

In these days of scientific culture it becomes more and more difficult for an artist to avoid marring the effect of his work by some error of science; and hence it is that Professor Norman Lockyer, Professor Du Bois Reymond, and others have been strongly urging artists to study science—not merely anatomy, but physics. When once a beginning is made it is difficult to see where the artist can stop. Geology, anthropology, archæology, botany, meteorology, physiography, and other sciences dealing with the aspects of nature and human history seem also to deserve a place. The day appears to be coming when lectures on these sciences will form part of the training of an artist. Yet Ruskin is opposed to science teaching for the artist, and his opinion is not to be altogether slighted, although Professor Du Bois Reymond considers it ridiculous. There is truth on both sides. The artist should have a knowledge of science, but he should work in the spirit of art.

Should the scientific, that is, the analytic and mechanical, spirit gain the upper hand, it would dispossess, and perhaps destroy, the artistic or poetic spirit. Ruskin may have gone too far in warning artists to shun the study of science—they have only to shun the domination of the scientific spirit. On the other hand, men of science like Professor Du Bois Reymond are apt to overestimate the importance of science not merely to the artists but in other respects. Standing on the platform of special knowledge, and material revelation, men of science have to guard against the arrogance and meddlesomeness, the affectations of superior wisdom which has been the pitfall of the priestly and scholarly class in all ages. In a recent lecture Professor Du Bois Reymond spoke of the literary age as having given place to the scientific; but is not this claiming altogether too much for science, which has not superseded literature, and never will, although it has and must influence literature. Again, we may allow that science will influence and correct art, but it must not and will not override art. Science is merely the handmaid of art and literature. Poets and artists must be allowed to know their own business best, and the spirit in which they ought to work.

Professor Du Bois Reymond cannot tolerate the winged figures of angels, flying dragons, and other emblematical figures because they are inconsistent with the laws of science. He would banish all such "monstrosities" from art. But, after all, does the fault not lie in his own one-sided scientific culture. We know that the fairy tales and mythologies of the Greeks, for example, are reasonably absurd, but still they delight and instruct us; so do symbolical figures. The imagination has its own laws, and the world is richer by its creations, if only because they seem to enlarge the possible domain of nature and lift our minds out of the actual conditions around us. If it be good for artists not to ignore science it will be equally good for scientists to cultivate art.

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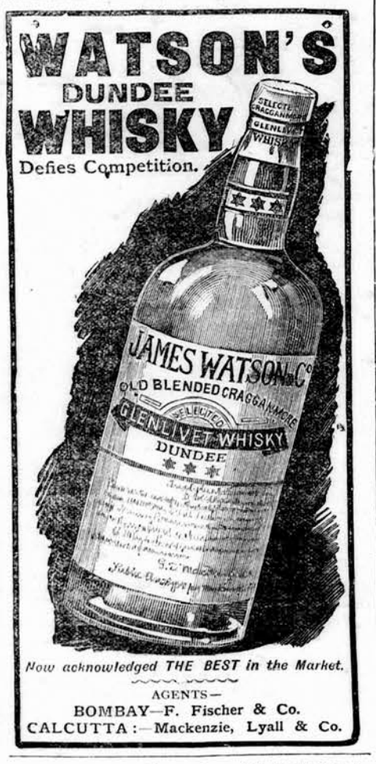

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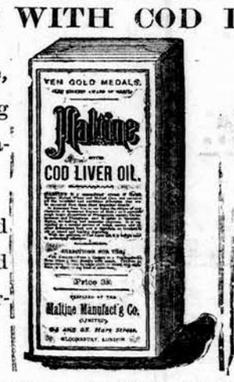

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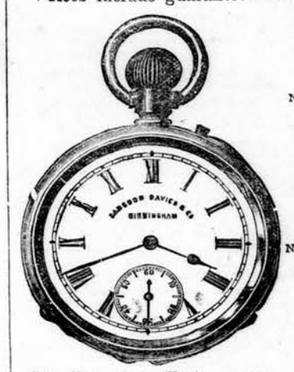

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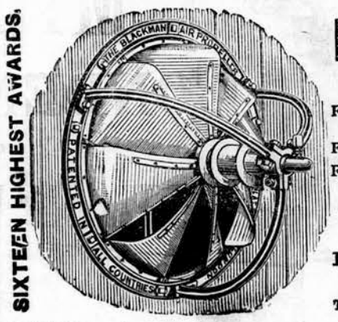

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